Sons, Go Forward When We
Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too,
For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain!
Enemy of Asia, Enemy of
Order, Enemy of Peace

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ITALIAN POLICY IS UNCHANGED, GAIMUSHO TOLD

Ambassador Indelli Calls on Foreign Minister to Convey Instructions

WAR OBJECTIVE UPHELD

Japan's Fundamental Stand Unaffected, Shigemitsu Tells Cabinet

Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli called on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu at the latter's official residence at 4 p.m. Tuesday and informed him under the instructions of his home Government that there will be no change in the policy of Italy on the attainment of the Three Powers' war objective, in spite of the Italian political change. The two diplomats then talked on the current situation.

Ambassador Indelli left the Foreign Minister's official residence at 5:30 p.m.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu also met German Ambassador Heinrich Stahmer on Monday afternoon and exchanged views.

Japan's fundamental policy for the prosecution of the war will not be affected in the slightest degree by the recent political change in Italy, it was clarified by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu made detailed reports concerning the recent European situation centering around Italy and emphasized that Japan's policy will see no change.

In the meantime, D.N.B. reports state that Berlin welcomed the appointment of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as the new Premier and Duce of Italy. Pointing out that in his declaration, Premier Badoglio expressed the determination to continue the war, Reich circles are reported to have asserted that the recent political change of Italy does not mean the weakening of the country but that the Italian nation's patriotism has been all the more enhanced.

It is noteworthy that no matter what sort of events may take place under the delicate international situation, Japan is firmly determined to maintain its immutable policy of prosecuting the war to a successful consummation.

RUBBER DEARTH THREATENS U.S.

Tires to Be Unchanged For Next 12 Months

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 26.—Unless accompanied by absolute necessity, the change of new automobile tires for old will not be permitted for the next 12 months, declared William Jeffers, United States Rubber Administrator today.

In stressing the necessity of economizing on the use of rubber, Jeffers elucidated the gravity of the rubber shortage as follows:

"The United States is now confronted with the complete exhaustion of rubber tire stock. The present volume of rubber stock in the United States is at a historically unprecedented low level.

"The exchange of old tires for new will be permitted only when the Government deems it necessary. Outside of such instances, the allotment of tires will not be permitted for the next 12 months."

As for the acute dearth of metals, the collection volume of scrap iron for June fell 40 per cent short of that for the preceding month.

In order to ameliorate the serious shortage of metals in America, it is said that the collection of 15,000,000 tons of scrap iron during the next five months will be necessary.

New Manila Church

Domei

MANILA, July 26.—The New Catholic Church of Diliman of Manila and other embracing districts of Diliman, Kamuning, Cubao, New Manila and Rosario was established recently and held a consecration service led by Archbishop of Manila, Monseigneur Michael Odoherty. The solemn and quiet ceremonies were attended by devotees and several hundreds of visitors from Manila proper.

Student Fliers Take Off On Flight Round Country

Eight Youths in Four Planes Leave Haneda Tuesday Morning and Reach Kyoto Completing First Leg —Six More Craft to Join Group Later

Eight student fliers in four planes took off from Haneda Airfield in Tokyo at 8:30 a.m. Tuesday on the first leg of their round-Japan flight. The students, belonging to the Students' Air Corps of the Dai Nippon Flying Society, were accompanied by a commander, instructors, and flight leaders flying in four other planes. They will be joined by two other student planes at Nagoya, three more at Kyoto and another at Fukuoka.

Two of four student planes belonged to the Tokyo section, the others were from Sendai and Sapporo. The eight round-Japan flight planes starting from Tokyo took off through the clear summer morning with their motors roaring and with the flyers all eager to go. On the first day they will fly to Kyoto, landing once at Nagoya.

On this morning the student fliers, clad in flying clothes, lined up first before their planes to hear words of encouragement delivered by Major-General Susumu Sato, second-in-command of the training headquarters. They were also given last minute pointers on navigation and other necessary items. That over, the student birdmen bowed toward the Imperial Palace and Meiji Shrine, to pray for success, and then began tuning up their motors. In the pilot's cockpit in each plane was a little doll dancing to the vibration of the perfectly tuned-up motors. The dolls were a good-luck present from a girl admirer, Reiko Kureta of Kiryu city, a grinning student flier let it be known.

With all preparations completed, the planes took off one by one across the green summer grass and into the deep blue sky. Over Haneda Airfield the planes went into perfect formation and tipping their wings in answer to the waving flags below, winged westward, roaring.

Later reports received from Nagoya disclosed that the students had reached that point at 10:30 a.m. and had taken off for Kyoto. Later still, it was revealed that the students reached Kyoto at 1 p.m. At Kyoto they will attend a student flyers' rally.

Before taking off from Tokyo the students all declared that they were training so they would be of use in the war to destroy America and Britain.

TURKEY DISREGARDS ENEMY PROPAGANDA

Calmly Watching Situation in Italy—Journals Flash Badoglio's Proclamation

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 26.—The Turkish Government authorities are calmly watching the present situation in Italy and do not pay any attention to Anglo-American propaganda which is actively set in motion. All Turkish newspapers in their afternoon editions today printed the new declarations of King Vittorio Emmanuel III and new P[illegible]rshal Pietro Badoglio in [illegible] position. One of the [illegible]ed out emphatically [illegible]nation to keep up the [illegible]nce, as is embodied in [illegible]glio's declaration. The [illegible] of Italian Ambassador [illegible]aron Raffaele Guariglia a[illegible] Minister of the new Ca[illegible]aused much sensation, tho[illegible] had been anticipated.

Reaction in Germany

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The German people were at first surprised at the news that Italian Premier Benito Mussolini had resigned, and being informed simply by the evening papers today of the resignation and the proclamations issued by King Vittorio Emmanuel III and Marshal Pietro Badoglio stating that the war will be continued, are awaiting with interest further detailed reports.

The resignation of the man who had led the Fascist revolution and who for 21 years had led Fascist Italy, the resignation of the leader of Italy tied firmly in friendship with Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, coming at such a time of serious import in the Sicilian situation and immediately after his meeting with the Reichsfuehrer, even though it can be said that was done because he was suffering from ill health, has made the German people feel the seriousness of the occurrence.

The German Foreign Office too is taking a cautious attitude toward the internal situation in Italy, and in a conference with reporters at noon today Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department, declared, "I have nothing to say of the present internal situation in Italy. But the proclamations issued by the Italian King and the new Premier leaves no room for doubt that the Italian Government will continue the war, just as it has in the past."

The assumption of all powers by Marshal Badoglio and the fact that the Fascist National Army has been brought under the command of the regular army has given the impression that the power in the Italian Government may shift from the Fascists to the Army. Informed quarters, however, are of the opinion that the new cabinet is more a "specialists" cabinet than an "army" cabinet.

In any case the future moves of

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GERMAN FAITH FIRM AS EVER IN VICTORY

People Receive With Satisfaction Badoglio's Proclamation to Continue War Against Foe

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The new development in Italy has not affected the German people in the least and their confidence in final victory is as firm as ever, D.N.B. reports today.

Declared the D.N.B. report:

"Persons given the opportunity of seeing with their own eyes the attitude with which the Germans received the reports coming in from Rome today could not have reached any other conclusion but that the anti-Axis camp's so called nerve warfare carried out with every sort of threat and propaganda is scoring absolutely no success whatever. Of course, only a few Italians connected directly with the present Italian incident and nobody else knew of what was happening, so it goes without saying that the news surprised the greater part of the German people. Surprised as they were however, no change has been brought about in the German peoples' belief in the war, that belief which is based on a solid determination which can be called the German people's special characteristic.

"It is not that the German people do not know that the present incident arose with the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini, who for the last 21 years had led the people of our ally Italy. But the German people of today, as a result of the political training given them through the last 10 years, have gained the habit of facing each new situation calmly, cooly. The German people recognize the point which is the indicator for judging the new situation. Marshal Badoglio, the new Premier, in his proclamation has declared that the war continues and that the Italian Government will remain faithful to its word given its country.

"Because the German people are giving sacrifices together with the Italian people in the war against the common enemy, they feel they are tied to the Italian people. That is why they received the proclamation with satisfaction. The German people have confidence in their nation's strength, and through any situation, are determined to fight through the war which was forced on them, and to gain final victory."

Rites Held for Airmen

The first joint memorial services for gallant Army airmen who were killed in action while they belonged to an undisclosed corps, were solemnized at a certain base in the Southern Regions on Monday, according to a Domei dispatch dated Tuesday from an undisclosed southern base. The function was attended by the supreme commander and many other Army officers and civil officials on the spot.

RECEPTION HELD BY ENVOY DIREK FOR 2 VISITORS

Ambassador Fetes Thai Press Chief, Publicity Head at Dinner; Amau Also Attends

PROPAGANDA IS STRESSED

Two Countries Share Mission of Creating Prosperous East Asia, Amau Emphasizes

Direk Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, was host to Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Publicity Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, who are now visiting Japan, at a reception held at the Imperial Hotel yesterday evening.

The affair was also attended by Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, and other notable Japanese officials and civilians.

Addresses were made by Ambassador Direck and President Amau who were responded to by the Director-General of the Thai Publicity Bureau who expressed his profound thanks.

Direk Stresses Propaganda

Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama in his speech as host stressed the importance of propaganda and enlightenment as part of warfare. He said:

"Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"I thank you for honoring me with your attendance at this humble table in spite of the fact that you are no doubt exceedingly busy in these troublous times. Let me welcome on this occasion the Chief of the Thai Press Bureau and the President of the Thai Press Association who have come to Japan on invitation of His Excellency Mr. Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information.

"The close ties of friendship existing between Japan and Thailand are too patent a fact to be pointed out anew. It is most important, however, that Japan and Thailand should cooperate to the best of their abilities if the final victory is to be gained. Modern war is not merely a sharp struggle between belligerents using the latest arms known to science but a total war in which the peoples of the belligerent countries participate as combatants. Not only the officers and men at the front but also the people behind the lines must fight. Not only armed force but moral force enters in as a very important factor.

As Important As Arms

"Thus it is only natural that both for offense and defense propaganda and information should be treated as something just as important as the most powerful arms. In this sense I am exceedingly glad that an opportunity has been afforded the Chief of the Thai Press Bureau and the President of the Thai Press Association, who are engaged in those vital tasks, for making close contact with the distinguished officials of the Japanese Board of Information headed by His Excellency Mr. Eiji Amau, and for exchanging views with them on the various problems before both Japan and Thailand. I am sure the relationship of cooperation in matters pertaining to propaganda and enlightenment between the two countries will be much promoted by such an exchange of ideas.

"I am very happy that the two visitors from Thailand have been

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KISHI STRESSES RAPID MAKE-UP OF WAR POWER

Quick Completion of Industrial Adjustments Urged to Prefectural Department Heads

TO UP FIGHTING STRENGTH

Economic and Police Department Chiefs Meet in Joint Conference at Home Ministry

In his instructions to the heads of the economic and police departments of the prefectural governments assembled at the Home Ministry Tuesday, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi emphasized the need of the rapid completion of the industrial adjustments undertaken to turn all available industrial resources into fighting strength.

A joint conference of prefectural economic and police department heads was held from 8 a.m. Tuesday for the purpose of assuring a thorough understanding of the Government policy for adjusting industrial enterprises in order to convert into actual fighting strength what has only indirectly contributed to it.

Genki Abe, Vice-President of the Planning Board, in his address to the meeting stressed the importance of thorough preparations on the part of the local governments for the adjustments required, followed by a detailed explanation of the Business Adjustment Draft Plan by an official of the Planning Board. At 9:30 a.m. the conference turned to matters falling under the jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

States Basic Policy

Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi stated the basic policy animating the Government in undertaking the adjustments. Masataka Toyoda, director of the Enterprises Bureau of the Ministry, explained the functions of the Business Adjustment Commission and the establishment and assessment of the mutual aid fund. Takashi Yamaguchi, director of the Fibers Bureau, explained the adjustments to be made in the textiles industry.

The meeting next turned to affairs falling under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry at 11 a.m. Masayuki Shigemasa, director of the General Affairs Bureau, gave an account of the adjustments so far as they affect agriculture and forestry.

From 11:30 a.m. the conference discussed questions relating to social welfare with Keinoshin Nakamura, director of the Labor Bureau, clarifying the policy of the Welfare Ministry on the distribution of labor accompanying industrial adjustments.

After the noon recess the conference was resumed at 1 p.m., when questions falling under the jurisdiction of the Finance Ministry were taken up.

From 2 p.m. an informal gathering of officials of the various Ministries and of local governments was held at which views were exchanged on the best practical means of enforcing the industrial adjustments in accordance with the Government policy.

Maizuru Mayor Named

Hajime Tachibana was selected by the Home Ministry as Mayor of Maizuru City in Kyoto Prefecture on Tuesday.

'We Are Starting on a Crusade of Death', Avers Indian Patriot on Way to Join Army

"We are starting on a crusade of death with no idea of ever returning alive," declared D. W. Sadani, President of the Yokohama Branch of the Indian Independence League, in a statement issued on Tuesday at an undisclosed place where he stopped over on his way to Shonan, reports Domei.

Mr. Sadani left Japan for Shonan together with seven other patriotic Indian residents in Japan to join the Indian National Army under the command of Subhas C. Bose.

His statement runs:

"Not only we eight men but all the Indian people are profoundly grateful to Japan for the support she has extended India. In the course of our long stay in Japan, we could fully understand the essence of Japan and now we are determined never to commit acts that would run counter to the spirit of 'Bushido.'

"For many a year, the Indians have fought with the British to attain independence but, much to their chagrin, they were without arms. Now that we have been supplied with weapons by Japan, the only way left for us is the one leading to Delhi. We will win our freedom by ourselves.

"We may suffer defeats at the outset of our drive but such will be only due to lack of experience on our part and not to our weakness. We are possessed of strong spiritual force and perseverance comparable with those possessed by the Japanese Army and are fully convinced of success in our struggle against Britain.

"It is not for propaganda or for the attainment of position and fame that we start now to join our leader, Bose. We are starting on a crusade of death. Over our dead bodies will come hordes of Indians and continue to fight till final victory has been achieved. The time is now or never for India's independence."

JUNGLES CHANGE FACE AS NIPPON UNITS BLAST ENEMY IN MUNDA AREA

Ferocity of Nippon Raid on Rendova Related by Enemy Scribe on Island

Terrifying Attack on Vessels Anchored at Harbor Told by White of Sydney Daily Telegraph Who Narrowly Escapes Death

Domei

LISBON, July 26.—The ferocity and effectiveness of the raid made by the Imperial Japanese Air Forces on Rendova Island last night was vividly recounted by Othmar White, Sydney Daily Telegraph correspondent who narrowly escaped death after a harrowing and terrifying experience.

After completing a tour of the war front in New Georgia Island, correspondent White stopped at Rendova Harbor and was about to leave for Guadalcanal Island when he was caught in the fierce Japanese raid.

In a report wired to the Daily Telegraph after managing to escape to Guadalcanal Island, he recounted the raid as follows:

"I had just completed my tour of the New Georgia Island front. Preparations were being rushed on the small ship which I boarded for my journey to Guadalcanal. It was then that the Japanese planes swooped down over the harbor where a group of unsuspecting vessels lay silently in anchorage.

"Before we were able to recover from the surprise of the sudden attack, the first bomber in the Japanese formation literally plummeted vertically upon us. One of the deadly missiles released from the dive-bomber exploded with a thunderous detonation on the deck not more than 12 feet from where I stood.

Blown Off His Feet

"I was blown off my feet by the shock and impact of the explosion, and darkness enveloped me. When I recovered consciousness, I felt a sharp twang of unbearable pain in the legs. The drone of the Japanese planes that still continued to rampage the sky above us at reckless speeds and the thunderous explosions of the bombs that exploded all around us, deafened my ears.

"The majority of the gunners aboard our ships were injured, but the remaining few continued their fruitless fire against the Japanese planes.

"Our surgeon—whose name I cannot recall—crept among the groaning wounded on the blood-stained deck, and injected shots of morphine to ease their pain, deaf to the bursting bombs that continued to explode around us.

"After the Japanese planes left, we were transferred to a rescue ship, and under cover of night, slipped out of the harbor for Guadalcanal.

"It was on the next morning that we reached our destination. Together with the other wounded, I was removed to the navy hospital on the island."

MENGCHIANG SHOWS HEALTHY PROGRESS

Sound Finance of Kalgan Government Seen in New Budgetary Measures

Domei

KALGAN, July 27.—The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia attained commendable results in executing its policy of consolidating its wartime economy as exemplified in the soundness of the Government's finance, in the diversification of its industries, increased yield of crops, as well as in the healthy currency situation.

On July 12 the Government published under the general account the first additional budget, the revenue and expenditure of which totalled ¥10,700,000.

Instead of floating public bonds, the Government obtained revenue for the additional budget in increased taxes and from the surplus fund brought forward from the previous fiscal year. This fact alone proves the soundness of the financial standing of the Government.

¥93,620,000 Is Total

With the approval of the additional budget the general account of the current budget reached the total of ¥93,620,000.

In the field of mining industry, the restoration work of the Lungyen Iron Mine, damaged by flood toward the end of June, was completed by the end of July. Also through the efforts of the persons concerned, a small-size smelting furnace was completed, and lighted for the first time on Monday.

In the meantime, the diversification of industry, which has been a long pending question at the Tatung Coal Mine has at last taken shape, and it has been decided to start soon the construction of experimental factories for the manufacture of iron, coke, coal tar, and dyestuff.

To expedite the control of light industries, the Government has promulgated economic regulations covering the control of light industries, according to which six guilds controling the production of tanned leather, leather goods, woolen goods, articles made of animal bones, and candles, as well as, the processing of animal intestines have been organized.

Although the official investigation of this year's crops will not be conducted until the beginning of August, general belief is that at least

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SOVIETS WEAKENING IN EAST FRONT DRIVE

Make Vain Attempt to Pierce Reich Line Despite Heavy Losses at Orel

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—The fighting strength of the Soviet army indicates a marked decline since it first launched its counter-offensive this summer.

The German military authorities today made the following statement on the Eastern Front situation:

"The war situation on the Eastern Front has entered a new phase in the last few days, the special feature of which is that the striking power of the Soviets has visibly weakened on the line between the Kuban bridgehead and Bielgorod.

"Despite the continued severe damage to its forces in the field, the Red army has massed huge forces with which it is pounding the Orel line in an attempt to effect a breakthrough. Also in the area south of Lake Lagoda the Soviets are endeavoring to freeze the Germans in their present positions but have so far produced little effect.

"In the last 21 days of flexible defense operations, the Germans have inflicted heavy damage on the Soviets, so that although the intense fighting in the Orel sector has not yet ended, the Soviet High Command is apparently aware of the fact that its large-scale counter-offensive is already a 'lost fight.'

"Engagements in the areas east, south and north of Orel are showing sharp turns and the lines are moving with dazzling rapidity. Owing to the continued rainfall, the area has turned into a sea of mud. The artillery and tanks are finding it difficult to advance. The numerical strength of the Soviets in the Orel area is far greater than that of the Germans but the Red army is unable to give full play to this advantage in the face of the superb striking power and high-grade equipment of the Germans."

Orel Sector Fighting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—The Eastern Front operations have become focussed on the Orel area in the last few days, while the war situation is steadily growing bigger with fate.

The Red Army, its morale bolstered by the visit of Premier Josef Stalin to the foremost line, has sent out all the armored forces in its possession to attack the German positions

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Imperial Forces Maintain Firing Lines of July 21

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ACTIVE

Japanese Defenders on Maicor In Aru Islands Shoot Down One Foe Bomber

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 26.—Fierce battles are raging successively day and night in the Munda area between the Japanese and enemy forces. The jungle zones there have now changed their physical features, as a result of the intensive bombardment and bombings from both sides.

On July 25 seven enemy destroyers came raiding there and launched their incessant bombardment. In concert with them the total 213 enemy planes came to attack from early morning till sunset and repeated their persistent counter-attacks through machine-gunning and bombing.

The Japanese Forces in that area fought admirably well and are maintaining their firing lines of July 21. They also shot down enemy planes by anti-aircraft fire and inflicted damage on the enemy surface craft. In face of bitter fighting, the morale of the Japanese officers and men on the front is further enhanced.

Foe Bomber Downed

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, July 26.—The Japanese defenders on Maicor in the Aru Islands on July 24 shot down one of the large-sized bombers of the enemy that came attacking.

The enemy forces attempting stubbornly to advance north in the Solomons and New Guinea areas are also seeking to penetrate the Japanese defenses in the outer fringe of the Japanese-occupied areas in the Southwest Pacific.

They had previously attacked Macassar in Celebes, Sourabaya in Java and other areas occupied by the Imperial forces. On July 24 large-sized enemy bombers raided in the morning and afternoon Koepang and Dilli on Timor, Maicor in the Aru Islands in the Arafura Sea, Saumrakki in the Tanibar Islands and Kekwa, on the southwestern coast of New Guinea and dropped bombs but they were repulsed by the terrific anti-aircraft gunfire of the Japanese defenders. No damage was suffered by the Japanese. On Maicor a large-sized enemy bomber was brought down.

4 Downed in Hengyang

Domei

HANKOW, July 26.—Immediately attacking a group of enemy planes, consisting of fighters and bombers, which raided this city from their base in Hengyang, Hunan Province, at about 3:30 p.m. yesterday, Japanese Air Units chased them as far as the skies of Hengyang.

In the fight which ensued with more than 20 enemy planes over Hengyang, where they had completely caught up with the fleeing enemy planes, the Japanese Air Forces shot down three P-40 type planes and one P-38 type plane.

All our planes returned safely.

Chungking Worried

Domei

CANTON, July 26.—Stimulated by the fact that this war will be decided in the air and worried over its own fighting conditions, the Chungking regime is now making frantic efforts to bolster its flying forces. Suffering from a severe lack of men, Chungking has recently been calling on students to fill up gaps in its air forces.

The latest Chungking newspapers reaching Canton show a considerable portion of the front-page advertisement spaces being used in recruiting flying cadets. Communications operators for the Military Academy, wireless operators, and gunners are some of the kinds of positions that students are expected to fill, boys from 17 to 23, who are graduates of junior secondary schools, being eligible for enlistment. Elementary school graduates, aged from 12 to 15, are also being entered into the ju-

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RESOLVE OF ITALY IS CLEAR TO REICH

Proclamations Make Plain Determination to Carry Through War, Dr. Schmidt Says

Domei

BERLIN, July 26.—"The King of Italy and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, by their proclamations, have made absolutely clear that the Italian Government is determined to carry through the war," declared Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chief of the Press Department of the German Foreign Office at a press conference held from noon today. The atmosphere prevailing during the interview also revealed for certain the attitude that the German people are maintaining vis-a-vis the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini.

Of what went on at the conference D.N.B. reports as follows:

"The press conference held at the Foreign Office today concentrated on the unexpected development cropping up in Italy, and Dr. Schmidt, in his answers to the reporters, made clear the German Government's position in the present situation. From the atmosphere prevailing during the press conference it was made perfectly clear that the German people are maintaining absolute calmness in face of this new development.

Reveals Various Reports

"At the conference, Dr. Schmidt revealed the various reports which had been received up to that time. He disclosed to the reporters the news that the King of Italy had accepted Premier Mussolini's resignation and that the King of Italy and Marshal Badoglio, by their proclamations, had made known to the Italian people the new internal, political situation. Dr. Schmidt especially pointed out that the King of Italy and the new Premier, in their proclamations, had recognized for certain that the Italian Government would continue the war until the end. 'The present Italian political development is clearly based on internal political requirements. It follows that at present that cannot be judged from a diplomatic standpoint,' he said.

"Asked by reporters, 'Will the present political change have any effect on Axis relations?' Dr. Schmidt again pointed to the proclamations issued by the Italian King and Marshal Badoglio and declared, 'In those declarations is made perfectly clear the most important problem in Axis relations; the determination to carry through the war.'

"Dr. Schmidt blasted the question, 'Does Premier Mussolini's resignation have any connection with the recent conference held between him and Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler?' by asserting emphatically, 'Such guesses are absolutely unfounded.' At the end of the interview Dr. Schmidt pounded home the fact that 'it is clear from reports received up to now that the anti-Axis camp does not know for certain what to make of the new Italian political change.'"

PACIFIC MORE VITAL TO U.S.

Davis Stresses in London Greater Importance of This Front

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 25.—Advocating the once-shunned "Pacific First" policy, Elmer Davis, Chief of the United States War Information office, declared in London today that the Pacific is now the most important theater of the war for the United States, a dispatch from the British capital reports.

Davis outwardly betrayed discern of the European war by declaring:

"More than half of America's military might is now dispatched to the Pacific front, and America will henceforth continue to dispatch more fighting power to strengthen this front."

Reception Held By Envoy Direk For 2 Visitors

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afforded the opportunity of inspecting and studying the actual wartime conditions of this country and I am quite certain that they will return home convinced of the soundness and strength of Japan's progress in all fields and much impressed by the things they will see during their sojourn.

"I wish to propose a toast with Your Excellencies and Gentlemen to the everlasting prosperity and victory of the Japanese Empire and people."

Amau's Speech

President Amau's speech was, in gist, as follows:

"Your Excellency the Ambassador, Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"I express my profound thanks to Your Excellency Ambassador Direk for inviting us at this grand reception given in honor of the visiting Director-General of the Thai Publicity Bureau and the President of the Thai Press Association.

"We are always greatly moved by the fact that ever since your assumption of the post in Tokyo, Your Excellency the Thai Ambassador has exerted incessant efforts to promote the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand and to contribute to the attainment of the common aim of the two countries.

"We are very glad that the present visit here of Director-General Phairot and President Prichanusat at our invitation has added to the effects of the efforts made by Your Excellency the Ambassador. We hereby again tender our profound gratitude to Your Excellency and the members of the staff of the Embassy for the support and cooperation they have extended us in connection with the present visit of the two Thai guests.

Symbolic of Close Ties

"It goes without my pointing out that the fact that we who are directly concerned with the diplomacy and ideological propaganda of Thailand and Japan are able to meet at one place and exchange frank views is in itself symbolic of the development of East Asia and the close relationship between the two countries.

"The relationship between Thailand and Japan, two Asiatic countries, is comparable with that between brothers. These two countries share the mission of creating a new history for a happy and prosperous East Asia through utmost efforts to establish a New Order and a Co-Prosperity Sphere with mutual collaboration in armed conflict and ideological warfare.

"With the War of Greater East Asia having entered the stage of successive decisive battles, the ideological warfare has also come to assume serious aspects. The spiritual goal which we should firmly maintain in mind in prosecuting the ideological warfare is, I believe, the phrase 'Asia is One' as advocated by Tenshin Okakura.

"Only when Asia is one, a new history will be opened for Asia and a new civilization created on the basis of the old one.

Basic Works Completed

"'To divide and rule' has always been the policy of America and Britain for Asia. Now that basic works for the grand ideal, 'Asia is One,' have been completed by virtue of the courageous efforts of the member of the Fighting Services, those who are engaged in propaganda, working in close collaboration, should strive to establish the war results achieved in the battlefields upon the firmer ground of spirit.

"I invited Mr. Phairot and Mr. Prichanusat from this point of view, as you have already understood, and I hope that the two distinguished visitors, notwithstanding the shortness of their stay here, have seen with their clear insight and observation how earnestly both the officials and civilians of wartime Japan are engaged in their respective tasks.

Wish Expressed

"I wish that when they are back in their country, our honorable visitors will introduce their personal observations and impressions in Japan to the Thai people and further strive to bring about better understanding and closer friendship between the two nations.

"On this occasion, I specially request our visitors that they will inform their people of the fact that His Excellency Ambassador Direk has rendered distinguished services for cementing the friendly relations between Japan and Thailand and that the people of Japan, both official and civilian, are paying much respect to His Excellency.

"Let us drink for the health of His Excellency the Ambassador and our honorable visitors and also for the development and prosperity of Thailand and its people."

VATICAN CITY CALM AS PEOPLE UNMOVED

Crowd at St. Peter's Plaza Pray For Pope—Badoglio Tell Cities To Work as Usual

Domei

ROME, July 26.—With the revelation of the news that Premier Benito Mussolini had resigned numerous people gathered at the St. Peter's Plaza in spite of it being late in the night and for about thirty minutes offered solemn prayers to Pope Pius XII. Vatican City was calm in spite of the serious political change taking place in Rome. Pope Pius XII granted interviews to the Bishop of Italy and several other priests, and life in the Vatican went on as usual.

Italy as Usual

Domei

ZURICH, July 26.—The reports concerning the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini and the appointment of Marshal Pietro Badoglio as his successor are received by the Italian nation with calmness, and peace and order is maintained perfectly. According to a Berne dispatch to the Havas News Agency, the citizens of Milan, Trino, Venice and other cities in North Italy are observing the orders of Premier Badoglio through the radio advising them to work as usual. Telegraphic and telephone communications between Italy and Switzerland have been reopened, but, due to strict censorship, no detailed information is to be had. Switzerland's railway connections with Italy have not been interrupted up to date.

Yoshizawa Sees Decoux

Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa to French Indo-China called on the Governor-General of French Indo-China, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, on Sunday at Dalat and talked on important affairs, according to a Hanoi dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

Superfluous Raw Rubber in N. Borneo Used for Making Runways in Airfields

Domei

KUCHING, July 26.—Utilizing the unbounded rubber resources in North Borneo, scientists and engineers have met great successes in experiments for the use of raw rubber as "ersatz" for asphalt and cement in the construction of airfield runways.

Hitherto, the gravel necessary to reinforce cement and asphalt runways had to be prepared through the costly and tedious process of crushing large stones and boulders, and the process further necessitated the gruelling task of transporting the heavy material.

In order to solve the problem of economically utilizing the superfluous production of raw rubber in North Borneo, a Japanese scientist engineer hit upon the idea of utilizing this for the construction of runways.

In the initial experiment at the X X airfield, it was learned that by merely laying a smooth layer of raw rubber over the rough field, an ideal runway was made promptly and easily.

Tests proved that the resilience and the durability of the rubber contruction were suited to the extreme tropic weather.

The only fault in the discovery was the odor of raw rubber. However, experiments have proved that the odor can be partly eradicated.

The success of the experiment has killed two birds with one stone, first by initiating a new and economical process in constructing airfield runway, and second by solving the superfluity of rubber production in North Borneo, thus insuring and stabilizing the economic life of the rubber producers.

EXAMINATION RULES GIVEN FOR JAPANESE LANGUAGE

Java Military Administration Makes Public Regulations For Native People

Domei

DJAKARTRA, July 27.—To popularize thoroughly the knowledge of Japanese language among the native inhabitants, the Japanese Military Administration authorities in Java made public today regulations covering the official examination in the knowledge of Japanese.

According to the provisions of the regulations, which are to be effective beginning September 1, the examinations classified into five grades are to be given once a year at Military Administration Headquarters, State Office, or city offices.

Only native inhabitants are eligible to the examinations. Candidates who qualify will be paid allowances ranging from 1 to 15 guilders according to the local civil service pay regulations of the Japanese Military Administration.

Norway's Defense Secure

BERLIN.—"The roof of Europe," as Captain Werner Sephan calls Norway, with its extended coastline and its approximately 175,000 islands, is secure against attack. The Captain declares: "The British surely hoped that from the top of this roof they might enter the interior of the European house. But we look from this roof toward both the west and north far across the sea, and at the same time prevent the unruly neighbor to the east to look toward the west."

Aoki Confers With Hoshino

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki conferred with Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino at the Prime Minister's official residence on Tuesday after the regular Cabinet meeting was over.

ANTI-MALARIA DRIVE LAUNCHED BY F.I.C.

To Protect Laborers in Laos Region

Domei

SAIGON, July 26.—To protect laborers who are engaged in various development projects in the Laos region from malaria, the French Indo-China authorities have promulgated a decree ordering employers to take preventive and curative measures to stamp out malaria, it was learned here today.

The decree stated that mosquito nets be provided by employers for their workers and that mosquito breeding places near workers' homes, such as stagnant pools, be removed or crude oil poured on them.

Employers who employ more than 50 men should have on hand necessary medical supply and equipment to provide against sickness or against unforeseen accident of their workmen, according to the decree.

Dutch Publications Banned

Domei

BANJERMASSIN, July 27.—The publication, sales or possession of books, papers and periodicals published during the old Dutch rule, which have, an evil influence on public morals, were banned by the authorities here. Strict censoring has been undertaken by the authorities to eradicate deleterious publications.

Muto Named Director

The Japan Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association has established an Information Bureau. Teiichi Muto, editorial adviser to the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun, was appointed its first Director on Tuesday. Its investigation, intelligence and publication departments have been incorporated into the new Bureau.

P.I. CIVILIANS HELPED BY ASSISTANCE BODY

Public Liaison Office Attending To Various Needs of People—Over 5,000 Found Work

Domei

MANILA, July 26.—The Public Assistance and Liaison Office since its founding in October 1942, has done creditable work in popularizing the Japanese language, helping the unemployed, settling personal disputes, and attending to various other civilian needs of the Philippine population. Located in the Metropolitan Theater Building, the office is daily crowded by hundreds of people seeking diversified assistance, which they receive personally from scores of Filipino and Japanese assistants and clerks.

A total of 700 students enrolled for the free elementary and advance course in Japanese, being offered by the Liaison Office. The course started in November of last year ending the following month with 200 graduates, while the second course began in January terminating in March with 300 graduates. The enrolment for the present course of four months has increased twofold.

During the nine months of its existence, the office has given work to over 5,000 unemployed, received 1,634 petitions, and held 2,389 personal consultations. The office also sponsored 29 round-table conferences on various subjects, and settled 507 personal disputes.

Jungles Change Face After Severe Fighting

(Continued From Page 1)

nior Flying Academy.

On the other hand, flying students from Chungking are being trained in the United States, the first class of 200 having returned this spring after completing their course at Saint David Flying School, Arizona. These men, it is said, are now taking part in active work with the American air forces in China. New classes to be trained in the United States, are being recruited at the American flying bases of Kweilin, Hengyang, and Hsiaokwan.

Although this new move by Chungking is not expected to bear fruit for some time as yet, the trend of Chungking students toward the air is being watched with close attention.

Paint and Kerosene Will Be Extracted From Rubber Seeds

Domei

SHONAN, July 26.—Marking another chemical triumph of Japan in the southern areas, a large-scale production of an oil ideal for the manufacture of paints and pigments from rubber seeds will be started here in the near future, it was revealed. The oil to be produced from rubber seeds, which, heretofore, were thrown away as useless, will be semi-drying oil and will make a good kerosene when mixed with linseed oil and perilla oil, it is understood. Experts believe that the production of the new "rubber seed" oil will contribute greatly to the rise of the paint industry in the Southern Regions while the supply of kerosene to native inhabitants will be further increased.

FOOD OUTPUT DRIVE SATISFACTORY IN P.I.

Campaign to Assure Self-Sufficiency Progressing—Various Measures Adopted

Domei

MANILA, July 26.—Keeping pace with other economic projects the Government's nationwide campaign to assure self-sufficiency of foodstuffs is progressing satisfactorily, according to reports of the officials of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture.

Particular stress has been given to rice, as it is the staple food of the Filipinos; more land is being irrigated, while existing systems are being improved. With these improvements 10,000 more hectares of land will be available for the planting of the cereal.

This program to increase food crops includes teaching farmers to conserve fertilizers, and to combat plant pests and diseases. Crop-rotation system is also being followed and the varying of the crops is expected to greatly increase the yield.

Figures for the last 10 years show that the Philippines imported 30,500,000 pesos worth of foodstuffs, including rice, flour, starch, milk, meat, eggs, vegetables and fruits. Due to the intensive food production campaign, these articles are being rapidly replaced by locally grown foodstuffs.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL AT KOBE SUCCUMBS

Souza, 76, Held Post Since 1920—Was Resident Here For 50 Years

F. X. da Silva e Souza, Portuguese Consul in Kobe, since 1920, passed away at 8:30 p.m. on July 24 after a brief illness. He was 76 years old.

The funeral took place at the Church of Sacred Heart, Kobe, on Monday morning. The proxies of the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture and the Mayor of Kobe, the members of the local consular corps, Taro Inabata and Katsutaro Inabata, honorary consuls for Portugal in Osaka and Kyoto, respectively attended the services.

The late Mr. Souza was a resident of Japan for the past 50 years and made no small contribution toward Japanese-Portuguese amity.

He was the author of "Souvenir Book," a review of the history of Japanese-Portuguese relations, which was exhibited at the History Exhibition held in Lisbon in 1940 and was favorably received by the press of both countries. Mr. Souza was also an active figure in the export trade of this country.

The deceased is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Wang Fetes Thai Visitors

Manchoukuo Ambassador Wang Yun-ching was host to a luncheon held in honor of Phariot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Press Bureau of the Thai Government, and Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, at the Manchoukuo Embassy on Tuesday. Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Direk Jaiyanama, was also invited.

Fujihara Inspects Factory

Administrative Inspector Ginjiro Fujihara and party closely inspected the Wanishi plant of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company in Hokkaido on Tuesday. Mr. Fujihara will leave Muroran for Yubari on Wednesday.

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KIMONO IS IN VOGUE AMONG JAVA PEOPLE

Nippon News Picture Probably Responsible for Fashion—Culture Film Popular

That the sudden vogue which the Japanese kimono is enjoying in Java may be due in part to a Nippon News film was intimated by Mr. Tsuchiya, Chief Editor of the Nippon News, which company supplies newsreels and educational films to all regions of the South as well as of the Japanese Empire. In Manchoukuo and China, branch offices are maintained where films are produced and distributed on the spot.

"Some time ago we had a special order from Java for a film of a Japanese bride, with special emphasis on the details of her clothes. We heard recently that the Japanese kimono is coming into fashion in that country, but whether our film was directly responsible I can't say," he said.

So great is the interest of the Southern people in things Japanese, declared Mr. Tsuchiya, that in some districts they have been known to walk from 50 to 60 miles to view a film. Now they need no longer to walk such distances as news theaters have been provided by the Japanese Military Administration. In districts where the people cannot afford to pay admission, free showings of films are given. Not a small part of the audiences is composed of women, who are eager to learn the ways of the Japanese woman.

Films of Japan's heavy industries in motion, the everyday life of our school-children, especially their training in school, the magnificent strength of our Army and Navy as demonstrated in actual warfare, the thriving aspect of such representative industrial cities as Tokyo and Osaka—these are most favored by the people of the South, Mr. Tsuchiya explained. Three times a month an assortment of educational films and newsreels are sent to French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malai, Philippines, and East Indies as well as to Europe in five different languages.

Closer to Life

"I think I may say that newsreels and educational films are playing a more important part than ever before in the furtherance of our national cause," Mr. Tsuchiya declared. "To read a book in an unfamiliar language one must first study the language. Films, however, when properly presented can be understood and enjoyed by anyone, even a small child. Furthermore, a film portrays in a short time what it takes pages of print to describe. It has a universal appeal, being closer to life."

More than two hundred skilled cameramen are kept busy the year round to supply the demand, Mr. Tsuchiya stated, even though the output is limited to only the very best of educational films and newsreels. To every one hundred cameramen another one hundred men are required for the work of cutting and editing, while about four hundred are employed in the indirect work of office routine.

Hard to Take

"Of course newsreels are the hardest to film," Mr. Tsuchiya said. "Unlike studio photography we can't ask that a certain action be enacted over again for our special benefit. That action takes place once, and once only, and there lies its significance. We usually have from three to five cameramen on such occasion to take the scene from various angles, but even so it is the chief editor's lot in life to worry about results until he actually views the finished film."

"I wonder how many in the audience," he said, "when viewing our films, realize the hardships and sacrifices as well as the thrills that go into their making. During wartime especially our cameramen live the life of a soldier, their lives at stake in the thick of battle for the permanent recording of memorable scenes and episodes, deeming themselves well rewarded in the knowledge that they are contributing to the advancement of mutual understanding among the people of Greater East Asia."

Soviets Weakening In East Front Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

around Orel from the north, east, southeast and south. Fighting at close quarters is in progress on a line three to five miles from the city.

The chief aim of the Soviet operations is believed to be to cut the Orel-Briansk railway line, to make a long detour from the rear and thus to turn the German flank. The German counter-offensive is steadily gathering momentum with the dive bombers leading the van.

According to a D.N.B. report, yesterday alone the Germans wrecked 91 Soviet tanks and broke the back of the Soviet offensive.

No appreciative changes have been seen on any of the lines for some time but according to an A.P. dispatch from Moscow, the Red Army has transferred its forces on the Kursk-Bielgorod and Donbas lines to the Orel line, so that some animation is expected in that sector.

LIKE BOLTS FROM THE BLUE

Parachutists Who Swooped Down on Celebes and Timor Created a New Page in History—Here is The Secret Behind Their Astounding Success

Domei

AT X X BASE.—The brilliant feat of the parachutists who descended on Menado in Celebes and Koepang in Timor Island like huge white blossoms unfolding in the tropical skies added a new page to the series of immortal achievements of the Japanese Naval Forces since the war of Greater East Asia broke out. Such was the bravery and gallantry of the parachute corps in the Celebes and Timor campaigns that even though their achievements had already been recognized by the granting of citations they have recently had further special honors conferred upon them.

"These parachute flowers must receive the most strenuous daily training before they can bloom in full beauty," relates a press correspondent who had lived for some time among the parachutists at a certain base, and shared their daily lives. His vivid account of their activities follows:

"While I was among the parachutists, First-Lieutenant X X was giving his full time to training young seamen in the difficult art of becoming expert parachutists. At first I assumed that it would take several months at least before an ordinary seaman could handle a parachute with skill, but on being informed that in fact only a certain number of days' training sufficed to transform a seaman into an expert, I could scarcely believe my ears. After having witnessed the actual training, however, I soon understood the reason why efficient parachutists could be produced in so short a time. The officers and men of the parachute corps are all particularly strong and robust, being specially selected from the marine corps, navy landing corps and from the various naval schools. At one time they used to receive their first training in the art of descending, but now greater importance is attached to their first becoming familiar with the technique of assuming the correct fighting position the instant they land. The men are all imbued with the same invincible fighting spirit that animated those who sacrificed their lives for the improvement of the parachutes, and by ardently following their example the unparalleled strength of the parachute units is fostered.

Test Unfurling

"On a certain day, at break of dawn, a long row of trucks packed to capacity with seamen swept into the airfield. To-day the unfurling of the parachutes, which each man had carefully folded on the previous day, was to be tested. Each parachute was attached to a dummy which was to be dropped from the plane on to the landing field. Each man could be seen tenderly patting his dummy as though saying: 'Do your duty.' On the word of command the dummies were thrown down and immediately, one, two, three, all the parachutes unfolded one after the other, suddenly dotting the azure skies with large white mushrooms. Not a single one failed to unfold, attesting to the correctness of the way in which every one had been folded. The seamen who were intently watching the descending parachutes unanimously shouted 'Banzai.'

"No time was allowed for rest and the afternoon program commenced. This was opened by special exercises for making the men's bodies as light and resilient as bouncing balls. The severe training went on without a second's respite till all the men were drenched with perspiration. After two full hours' exercises, practice was given in rolling and tumbling forwards and backwards. This was followed by exercises in leaping from a jumping board. When the trainees' posture was not perfectly correct, they were made to repeat the same exercise over and over again. The practice in jumping being over, they were given training in the art of descending. One by one they were suspended from the ceiling of the hangar by ropes and after having been informed of the direction of the wind, the progress of an imaginary fight and the supposed position of obstacles, each assumed the proper pose, ready to jump down on the thick mat, spread beneath them. As soon as they set foot on the mat, they removed their parachutes. Not even the smallest mistake in procedure was overlooked. They are trained thus thoroughly, so that their actions may become automatic and no feeling of apprehension or insecurity slow down their alert and sprightly action.

Hearts Beat East

"On the day that the seamen were to be initiated in the art of descending, I was told that in spite of the fact that they all had confidence and assurance in themselves they could not help feeling excited, their hearts beating fast, as though they were school children getting ready for a picnic. At 5:30 a.m. strict inspection was conducted by the trainers. Presently all got on board the plane. Contrary to my expectation that they would look pathetic and scared, the men were all smiling feeling perfect confidence in their coachers as well as in the success of their adventure. With the sounding of a siren notifying the time to prepare for descent, everyone assumed the right pose for action. Simultaneously with the order to descend, streams of string holding up pure white mushroom-like flowers were wafted in the air. In no time the skies were transformed into a brocade of gorgeous white flowers which burst into sudden glorious blossom on the deep blue background.

"As they reached the hard runway they bounced lightly as though on a soft mat and in perfect formation run toward the commander, smiling and radiating energy. 'How was it?' the commander asked. 'Most exciting,' was the unanimous reply. The commander looking into the eyes of such reliable youths could not keep tears of gratitude from welling in his eyes.

"Skill in the art of descending alone is not enough to qualify a parachute unit. On the following day further training was conducted in an imaginary battle. The planes transporting the parachutists winged their way toward the hypothetical enemy position. While their planes were flying at low altitude, the parachutists all made a perfect almost instantaneous descent and massed within a short distance of the planes. Hypothetical guns began roaring into action, peppering the still descending men while those who had already landed on the ground immediately opened fire defiantly challenging the enemy to combat. It was scarcely credible that only a few days' training could actually have produced such finished parachutists.

"The unflinching spirit deeply implanted in the Imperial Navy, the burning fighting spirit with which the daring parachute units are imbued together with the strict discipline observed by officers and men must have made possible the seemingly impossible. At the X X base today, tomorrow and many days to come, till the final annihilation of the Anglo-American enemies, the same intense training will go on day after day."

Relate Experiences

"On the occasion of a round-table conference held at the X X base, those present including a first-lieutenant, a sublieutenant, a second sublieutenant, several first-class and second-class petty officers, in turn related their experiences while in training. No words can adequately depict the hardships and adversities endured by those pioneer parachutists, in the days when they first took up their duties in the parachute research institute.

"The first-lieutenant stated that when they took up their positions as members of the institute they all did so with the firm determination of dedicating their lives to improving and perfecting parachutes. He went on ot say that the altitude, the distance between the plane and the ground, and the speed were first investigated. 'Theoretically,' he said, 'all parachutes are made so that they must unfold, but when I made my first parachute jump from a fast moving plane I thought of nothing but death; tacitly admitting the danger which accompanied parachutes when they were first experimented with. The present success in manufacturing 100 per cent safety-guaranteed parachutes must be ascribed to the united efforts of the officers and men.'

"The second-sublieutenant said, 'I was one of the members of the research institute from its start, I can assure you that none of us hesitated to offer himself for experimental descents in the face of dangers. Many sacrificed their lives or became seriously wounded during experimental jumps, but we have conquered our personal feelings of sadness and grief for those who are gone so that we can take up their work where they left off and complete our mutual task. Now all our parachutes are so safe and perfect that not a single one failed to unfold at the time of the campaigns in Menado and Koepang.

"'At first the very word parachute contained a suggestion of danger, but the men mastered their fear and apprehension whenever their commander took the lead in making a parachute jump,' said the first-lieutenant.

The second-class petty officer told of the unbearable feeling of suspense that used to accompany him just before the day descents had to be made, admitting that once he roamed about the shore till one or two o'clock in the morning and went twice to a nearby shrine to pray. But he continued that there was now so little danger attending parachute jumps that he did not mind going down any number of times a day. Indeed one and all unanimously attested to the 100 per cent safety of the parachutes now being used by the Navy.

Secrecy Maintained

"Perfect secrecy was maintained till the parachute units made their successful landings in Menado and Koepang. They were not allowed even to go out of their barracks and stroll in the streets while the training which started from three o'clock in the morning continued all day long. As soon as new parachute recruits came in they were put through strenuous physical exercises mostly in bending their knees to make them more supple. After three hours' straight practice they said that they became so stiff that they could hardly go upstairs. In order to keep the training of parachutists in complete secrecy, the men were not permitted to correspond even with their families, and even when some of them met their deaths in the course of experimental descents, the true cause of their death was not revealed.

"The first-class petty officer stated that his father deeply concerned over his son's welfare, wrote to him many times, but failing to receive any reply he finally enclosed some postage stamps in his letter, eagerly requesting an answer. When even then this aged father received only a line or two in response he at last made a surprise visit on his son at the latter's barracks. The first-class petty officer said that he had to exercise this utmost care to conceal from his father the nature of the work he was engaged in. After the successful parachute attack in Menado this father overjoyed by his son's achievement in the daring campaign wrote his son a most encouraging letter.

"As the round table conference was about to close the first-lieutenant, likening the breath-taking moment when parachutists jump from their planes to alight on enemy positions, to the decisive action of landing parties carrying out landing operations in face of enemy fire, or airmen dashing themselves into the enemy in aerial battle, stressed the absolute importance of resolute do-or-die determination on the part of the parachutists just before they jump from their planes through the void. This same determination is what also animates the men of the landing corps at the moment dangerous landing operations have to be carried out, as well as Japan's wild eagles of the air when about to blast themselves against enemy planes or vessels, he said.

"'Parachutists must expect immediate fighting at the very moment they land. Neither theory nor text-book will avail parachutists anything. The iron law that guides them is that quick decisions an immediate action must be taken with the commander and his men acting as one united body, and this is what is responsible for the immortal prestige of the parachute units!' said the first-lieutenant, full of confidence that the parachutists will always live up to their glorious reputation."

Mengchiang Shows Healthy Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

20 per cent increase over and above the average year's crops is assured.

No Inflation Seen

In view of the economic development of Mengchiang, the issuance of additional amount of currency will not lead to inflation. Nevertheless, the Government acting upon the policy of sound finance, is striving to withdraw notes from circulation and is preparing to issue an order to that effect

Wholesale prices during the first 10 days of July in Kalgan, moreover, showed a drop of 2 per cent in the total average, exemplifying the stabilization of prices in Mengchiang.

Turkey Disregards Enemy Propaganda

(Continued From Page 1)

the Italian Government now having Marshal Badoglio at its head will have much effect on not only the situation in Sicily but the whole of the Axis war and diplomatic leadership in Europe, and the Government and people of Germany are watching developments with great concern.

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NOZOKI-MEGANE

Tea-Cup Fortune Telling

A white cup is the best for this purpose, as the grounds of tea or coffee are easier seen. Pour off any tea or coffee that may be in the cup. Shake the grounds well about the cup, so that the leaves, etc., may cover the surface of the cup. Reverse the cup into the saucer, that the tea or coffee may be drained off, and the leaves or grounds that remain will be required to use to tell the fortune.

You must concentrate on the cup, and allow your imagination to have full play, in order to picture the leaves forming into emblems. The reader of the cup should allow her thought to rest upon the person who is waiting to hear his fortune. Do not expect the figures always to have an actual resemblance to the emblems; it is quite sufficient that the leaves suggest these things. Sometimes they are very distinct. Of course the more fertile the imagination of the person who is studying the cup the more will be discovered in it.

The one who takes pleasure in this amusement or easy way of divination must make himself the judge more or less of time and place. Men, women, and children are often very distinctly seen, and in these cases it is not difficult to determine the sexes. However, in some cases the dark leaves are taken for the male sex, and the light for the female. The same with dark or fair people; but as I have already hinted the ingenuity of the judge should direct him to speak more or less pointedly on the distinctions.

It is impossible to lay down any definite rule as to interpretation; although every symbol has some general significance, it must have a particular significance in regard to each person. This is the case with regard to dreams, for instance. To dream of coal means very good luck to some people I know; while to others, even in the same family, it is quite the reverse.

In reading the tea-cup the Seer must not be in a hurry; the general appearance must be studied, and those symbols that stand out prominently must be of more importance than those that are less clearly indicated.

Some cups will present no features of interest, or are muddled and indistinct, probably a reflex of the condition of the inquirer.

The handle of the cup represents the house, or the home. Time can be foretold more or less by the position of the leaves. Close to the brim the events are immediate; and the nearness or the distance from the home is judged according to the position of the leaves away from the handle.

Leaves at the bottom of the cup generally forebode ill fortune. The left of the handle can be interpreted as to events passed or opportunities thrown away; the right side of the handle as present and future, usually good, except when cloudy or thick.

Serpentine Lines indicate roads or ways. If they appear in the clear are sure tokens of some fortunate changes at hand; surrounded by many dots they signify the gain of money, also long life. At the bottom of the cup, or surrounded by clouds, they indicate reverses past or future.

Dots signify gain by money and must be interpreted by the surroundings.

Circles indicate completion.

Wavy lines show unsettlement.

Straight lines signify a straight course.

A cross within a circle indicates imprisonment, detention hospital or other form of enforced restraint.

Dashes generally indicate enterprises afoot, but time must be given for maturity.

Acorns.—Plenty; Health

An acorn at the top of the cup foretells to the consultant riches easily gained.

In the middle, and in the clear, good health and enjoyment.

At the bottom of the cup, shows a certain recovery from a severe illness; or if the consultant has financial difficulties to contend with, assistance is at hand and a way shown to speedily surmount all troubles.

Aircraft.—Elevation; New Projects

Should the leaves form the picture of an airplane in full flight in the clear, this would portend elevation, a rise in position. Near the home, new projects.

At the bottom of the cup, unsuccessful project. If the airplane should appear to be broken, disaster is foretold.

In the thick, encompassed by clouds, danger of losing a position, and many obstacles. If a favorable symbol is near—i.e., an anchor or a horseshoe—there is every chance of overcoming the obstacles by tenacity and perseverance.

There is no scientific reason why these particular meanings should be given, but they have been proved to be correct in many cases. That is why they are given here. However, sometimes the representation can be interpreted literally, according to the judgment of the Seer.

Anchor.—Voyage; Rest

At the bottom of the cup, success by water.

At the top, constant love.

In the middle, surrounded by dots, a voyage bringing success, good business and commerce, money by water.

Erect, with the link uppermost, well-deserved rest, with plenty.

Surrounded with thick clouds, inconstancy.

Dashes round about, dangerous enterprises, ultimate success.

Arrow.—Unpleasant News

This indicates a disagreeable letter; from whence it comes must be judged from the direction of the arrow. If dots are around it will be connected with money.

Artist Yamamoto Admires Glossy Coats Possessed by Cats of Southern Regions

By KAY OHARA

"I wish I could have brought back a cat or two with me from the South to show to my friends here," declares Naotake Yamamoto, a promising young artist of the Nika Art Association of Tokyo.

This somewhat strange statement from a citizen of a country where there are cats and more cats, was prompted by his intense admiration of the superb coat which southern cats possess. Not only cats, he declares, but all animals possess the most beautiful sheen to their coats, with the surprising exception of dogs. "And why they should remain ordinary and not the possessors of similarly glossy coats is something I shall have to find out on my next trip. For I'm going again," he asserted, "or at least I hope to. I've still many pictures to complete, but after they are finished I should like to go."

A sketch-book has been his constant companion ever since he was about 5 years old, Mr. Yamamoto continued, and the pictures in his recently completed exhibition at the Kikuya Gallery, Ginza 3-chome, represent some of the ideas contained in his latest sketch-book.

"I wonder how I can best describe in words the difference between Japan and the South as it strikes an artist," he said. "Perhaps I can explain it like this. Japanese landscape seems to beckon one from afar off, whereas the very shores of the South seem to advance in welcome."

The beauty of Japan is of a reserved, rather somber type, the true appreciation of which requires much study and thought, while that of the South is bright and gay and draws the eye at once, Mr. Yamamoto went on.

"Every bit of spare time I had found me gazing spellbound at the brilliant plumage of the numerous wild birds, or admiring the large, vivid flowers, or wondering at the light which penetrated even the thickest jungle. I'm of Kagoshima stock, and it is said that the people of warmer climes are naturally drawn to bright, warm colors.

"This experience has changed my painting somewhat," he said, "made them simpler. Everything I encountered was so vivid, so magnificently full of life, that it gave me no opportunity to think out proper angles and lines. I sketched or painted with no deeper thought than to catch as many of the outlines and colors as I could in my limited time down there."

INDIAN PARTIES SEEN NEARING AGREEMENT

Misunderstanding Between Heads of Muslims, Hindu Mahasabha Wiped Out

Domei

ISTANBUL, July 26.—The Muslim League of India under President Mohammed Ali Jinnah and the Hindu Mahasabha Party under Dr. S. P. Mukherjee are nearing understanding, it was announced by Hemandas Vadhwani, one of the leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha Party yesterday, according to information from Bombay.

Mr. Vadhwani has been striving to bring about a compromise among the two parties of India, frequently interviewing President Jinnah and Dr. Mukherjee.

In connection with the question, he expressed the following optimistic views:

"I have tried hard to bring an understanding between President Jinnah and Dr. Mukherjee, and the misunderstanding which has separated the two has been wiped out satisfactorily. Thus, the two leaders are no longer opposed to the idea of seeing each other personally and exchanging views. It is a matter for congratulation that the two parties have turned to cooperating with each other for the solution of the political bottleneck.

"In my opinion, never have the two leaders come so near as today. I am absolutely confident of the success of my mission and, at the same time, ardently wish that the two parties will soon reach a satisfactory understanding."

OBITUARY NOTICE

At his residence, 17 Nakayamate dori 2 chome, Kobe, Francisco Xavier da Silva e Souza, Cousul for Portugal, on July 24th at 8:30 p.m. in his 76th year. Funeral service was held at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Kobe at 9:00 a.m. July 26th, the Rev. Father Fage officiating.

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GREAT BURMA POET IS ALSO STATESMAN

Thakin Kodaw-Maing Has Heightened People's Freedom Spirit Through His Poems

Domei

RANGOON.—It is not seldom that a poet at the same time can be a great statesman and leader of the people. Such is Thakin Kodawmaing, veteran leader of the defunct Thakin Party and now a member of the Burma Independence Preparatory Committee. His reputation as a poet is unquestioned all over Burma.

"Happy is a poet who can discharge his professional obligation in the world of pure literature and at the same time awaken the spirit of the people with his work," is a favorite saying of Thakin Kodawmaing. And true to his word, he has exerted himself constantly to awakening the nationalism of the people who had been dispirited by Britain. It is certain that every man in Burma including Ba Maw, the Chief Administrator, will say that his spirit has been fired to the present height by the poems of Thakin Kodaw-maing. Thus his poetical works and the Independence Movement of Burma are bound together by an unbreakable tie.

Thakin Kodaw-maing received his first schooling as a child at a temple in Shwedaung, whose bishop was a famous scholar and a poet who had written numerous volumes on the Buddha Nature and on the struggle of mind and matter. The influence of this great scholar-poet on Thakin Kodaw-maing is manifest in the latter's poetical rhythm and his love of nature. Although it is impossible to render the nuance of the Burmese language into any other languages, it is enough to convince one of the excellence of his poems when such a capable critic as U Thein Han praises his work unhesitatingly thus: "The beauty of the music which permeates the poems of Kodaw-maing is something that has no equal in the modern world. Perfectly conversant in the beauty of nature and supremely excellent in his character delineation, his poems completely charm the reader, and leave a lasting reverberation in the reader's impression of them."

Born in 1875

Thakin Kodaw-maing was born in the town of Shwedaung, Prome District in 1875. It was in 1885, when the boy was 10 years of age, that the unforgettable history of slavery began for Burma as the result of the tragic third Anglo-Burmese War in which the country lost its king and its freedom. From a hill near Mandalay where he then lived as a seminary student, he had witnessed the tragic spectacle of his beloved King, Thi Baw, being taken away by the British. What a shock his sensitive soul must have received at the sight! Even in his child's mind the impression that the people of Burma had become slaves and that they were no longer to be treated as human beings was indelibly printed, and from then on he began to dream of the day when the Burmese people would be born anew as a free people shattering the enslaving shackles of British tyranny.

His childhood impressions were never forgotten even when he had grown up and become a family man. The idea of regaining Burma's freedom permeates his works as well as his everyday life. He always remembered the time when Burma was free, and believed only freedom could bring progress to a nation.

In 1919 Great Britain had promised a reform in India. Stimulated by this and hoping to obtain an autonomic government for Burma, the people soon sent 3 delegates, U Ba Pe, U Pu, and U Tun Shwe, to England. On this occasion, thinking that a first step toward independence had been taken by Burma, Kodaw-maing published in the Sun a poem entitled "On Sending Burmese Delegates" on June 23, 1919. The author says of this poem: "People tell me that this or that of my poems is the best I have written, but for myself I like this particular poem best of all." It is certain that among the numerous poems composed by Kodaw-maing, this poem was composed with greatest ardor and love. And it was this poem that established his position as the foremost poet in Burma. In it he symbolized the spirit of Burma in the peacock just as the Japanese spirit is symbolized in cherry blossoms, and he called the 3 delegates the 'messengers of the peacock.'

Caused Widespread Sensation

When the poem was published, it caused widespread sensation among the people of Burma. According to the testimonies of competent observers, the sensation created by the poem was such that many intelligent people remarked, "We cannot forget the sensation we received from that poem. It shook to consciousness the sleeping soul of Burma. It touched latent powers in writers and statesmen alike in their respective fields, and each group in its work was led to pledge its utmost for the sake of the country." On the other hand there were many people who had asked to be enlightened as to the real meaning of the poem. In answer to the cry of the people "What should we do," Kodawmaing, instead of publishing the second of the series of peacock poems entitled "The New Object of the Peacock," wrote a poem called "The Spirit of the Peacock" which was quite in line with the rising spirit of the Burmese people on the subject of the independence of Burma.

In this poem, he recalled the events of the time when Burma was being ruled by benevolent kings in the spirit of freedom, and tried to strengthen the already rising spirit of the people. In it he sounded a warning to his countrymen who were beginning to be too greatly influenced by English and English customs, and enjoined upon them to rediscover their own culture which they were forgetting. Thus, while instilling a pride in the hearts of the people of their own culture, he bravely challenged Britain who lorded over Burma with a bait of compassion in the one hand and a sword in the other.

From 'Spirit of Peacock'

In one of the passages in the "Spirit of the Peacock" he says:

"Oh Britannia, hard as a rock,
And clad in double armors,
Novel are thy words and sweet,
And high-sounding mercy constantly on thy lips,
But we would thou tell us straight
That puppets we are and none else;
For we'll none of your rakish theatricals."

As can clearly be seen from the above passage, he was fearful lest all would be lost to the people of Burma if they should be content with the compromise dished out by the British. His true aim was to be completely free from British yoke.

Not altogether content with the series of peacock poems, he later published many other patriotic poems at proper times and proper places in different meters and forms. His poetry is never cramped by rules, and he is able to weave any idea into the lines of his poems.

Besides visiting every nook and corner of Burma as editor of a newspaper, University professor, and as writer, he has extended his activities so widely that there is no independence movement in Burma in which he has not taken a leading part. It was he who, in conjunction with Ottama who had just returned from Japan, started a movement for the enhancement of the independence spirit, and it was he who supported the students, strike at the University of Rangoon in 1922, and who had helped to organize the Thakin Party and others among the courageous young people of Burma.

Thus his literary works are permeated through and through with one of the richest human experiences and a wisdom worthy of a sage, and with a love that is all-embracing.

CHINA-JAPAN ORGANS SEEK CLOSE LIAISON

Lieut.-Gen. Suzuki Gives Views On Creation of Asiatic Development Movement

Peking Chronicle

In connection with a demand now prevailing for a close liaison in future between the Asiatic Development Movement to be positively carried out by the Japanese in North China with the latest creation of the Japanese Asiatic Development National Service Association of North China the Hsin Min Movement, Lieutenant-General Yoshimichi Suzuki, highest adviser to the Hsin Min Hui, indicated the relations and positive cooperative liaison between the Japanese and Chinese movements in future.

"It is quite natural that the two movements should be closely cooperating since the Hsin Min Hui movement is an Asiatic Development movement for the Chinese and has the same ideal as the Japanese Asiatic Development Movement," declared Lieutenant-General Suzuki. "The reason why Councillor Tarao of the Hsin Min Hui representing the Hsin Min Hui and I became committeeman and adviser respectively of the new headquarters of the Japanese Asiatic Department National Service Association of North China is that we are expected to bring about an organic liaison between the Japanese and Chinese movements.

Responsibility Pointed Out

Pointing out that the responsibility of the Japanese staff members of the Hsin Min Hui is indeed weighty in order to promote the autonomous and positive efforts of the Hsin Min Hui in realizing a structure of united collaboration with Japan, he stated that the Japanese staff members of the Hsin Min Hui are crack comrades of the Hsim Min Hui on one hand and at the same time, pactisers of the powerful Asiatic Development Movement as members of the Japanese Asiatic Development National Service Association.

He concluded that he is intending to open roundtable meetings whenever necessary between the Hsin Min Hui and the new Japanese association in order to realize the fullest communications of intentions and positive cooperative liaison between them for smoothening the collaboration between their work.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

MENGCHIANG'S RISE DUE TO JAPAN'S AID

Political, Economic Systems Vastly Improved to Boost Country's Standard

Peking Chronicle

Even a short visit of less than two weeks will show any unprejudiced observer that the autonomous state of Mengchiang is about to become one of the strongest pillars in East Asia's Co-Prosperity Sphere. When the Japanese, more than six years ago, entered Inner Mongolia the political and economic conditions were far from satisfactory, not only because of the diverging and selfish interests of individuals and whole groups of people inside and outside this territory, but also because of the non-existence of a strong central government with well-prepared plans of policy and construction.

Nowadays, conditions in almost every field of activity reveal that the Japanese, contrary to all insinuations and allegations of enemy propaganda, are excellent and creative state builders and that they have gone into Mengchiang not as unscrupulous conquerors and exploiters, but as friends and helpers in need. This is one of the most important impressions your correspondent gained during his recent visit to this comparatively large and wealthy country.

Relations Improved

Politically, the Japanese have succeeded in greatly improving the relations between the composite parts of the population and in doing away—by deeds, not by words—with many prejudices which formerly might have been entertained against them as a result of hostile whispering campaigns.

In the economic field, they have properly organized Mengchiang's foreign and domestic trade, thereby putting state finances on a sound basis. Agriculture is extending over ever larger areas in this territory where not long ago nomads only used to live. The remaining pastures for herds, still plentiful, have been divided up in such a way as to avoid enmity and clashes between the various nomad tribes. Looking far into the future, the Japanese have induced the Mongolian Government to carry out a systematic policy of afforestation not only along the railroads, but also in the interior. This spring, no less than 500,000 trees have been planted.

In view of the scarcity of water (many new wells are being drilled just now) and of the progressive erosion (according to the opinion of scientists, the Gobi Desert may one day extend beyond its present boundaries), the inauguration of this policy was an urgent necessity even now. Realizing that transportation plays an important part in any economy, the Mengchiang authorities, at the advice of the Japanese, have built many new roads. Far-away Paotow now prides itself on asphalt streets.

In the sphere of education, schools and other institutions of learning were founded, where not only the children of city dwellers, but also the sons and daughters of the nomads—in some cases free of charge—are given every facility for making good their formerly neglected mental or professional training.

Lamaism Reformed

In religious matters too, the Japanese have taken a hand by appointing Buddhist experts from Japan in order to help Lamaism to put through certain reforms which many young Mongol Lamas themselves regard as indispensable.

The fact that a highly efficient Mengchiang army has been established, trained and advised by the Japanese, but under the Supreme Command of Mongol General Li Shou-hsin, has contributed to no small extent to the restoration of the Mongols' national self respect.

But most important of all is that the people of Mengchiang, although still under Japanese guardianship, are now enjoying the very things to which Roosevelt—the world's No. 1 trouble-maker—is paying lip-service only: freedom from want and freedom from fear. They have every reason to look into the future with full confidence and to prepare themselves for Mengchiang's role to become a useful member in the society of East Asia's states. This may be regarded as the underlying idea of Japan's policy toward Mengchiang where the Japanese Army authorities some time ago have handed over to the civil Government all administrative affairs of not strictly military character.

It is perfectly natural that Japan's policy in Mengchiang also serves the interests of Japan herself, but it should never be forgotton that the beneficiaries of this policy will at the same time be the people of Mengchiang and, in the last analysis, the community of nations of East Asia. Anybody trying to explain that selfish interests only had dictated Japan's peaceful intervention in former Inner Mongolia will purposely ignore the tremendous progress Mengchiang has made since her foundation six years ago.

Show Appreciation

The Mongols themselves highly appreciate the assistance and guidance given to them in the years of their country's adolescence. This sentiment was clearly expressed when your correspondent recently called on General Li Shou-hsin, Vice-President of the Mongolian Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Mengchiang army, at the latter's headquarters at Houho in the presence of his Mongol chief of staff. Without Japan's support, he said quite unreservedly, Mengchiang would not have been able to enjoy her present prosperity. Mengchiang still had many untapped natural resources of great wealth. Her iron ore deposits, for instance, were so large that the entire world could be supplied with them. Quartz and asbestos, to quote only a few other examples, could be found in great quantities in the Yin-shan mountains, he said. The General also stressed the importance of their new policy of afforestation on which the population was being systematically enlightened.

'20th Century Order' Is Aim of Axis In Fighting Enemy; Victory Assured

Current War Calls for Freedom, Rehabilitation, Consolidation of East Asiatic Nations; Sweat And Toil of People Count; Gold Valueless

Noon Extra, Shanghai

Assuring final and complete victory for Japan and the Axis Powers in the gigantic world conflict which we are witnessing outwardly in the form of battles, political maneuvers, and propaganda, Yoji Hirota, spokesman of the local Ambassadorial Office, at the regular foreign press conference declared that we should not overlook the force and power of inevitable historic changes,—"changes which occur during the lapse of centuries, changes which determined the course of history, and changes which are moulding a new world order."

"The world is changing from the Old Order to a New Order which can be called the 20th Century Order," Mr. Hirota declared.

"To look upon the present world war in the form of dramatic aerial battles, the brisk movements of Statesmen, Premiers, Presidents, Generals and Admirals, and the intensive propaganda warfare staged through the radio, newspapers, and various publications is not grasping the fundamental significance of this tremendous conflict," Mr. Hirota asserted.

Epochal Historic Change

Pointing out that these are mere outward phenomena, he stated that they represent and signify the epochal historic change which the world is undergoing today.

"It is a change which the world has not witnessed since the upheavals which occurred during the latter part of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, and which represented the decline of Feudalism and the rise of Liberalism. The American Independence, the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, and the Industrial Revolution in Europe represented the gigantic change in the history of the world, and they signify the change from Feudalism to Liberalism," the spokesman continued.

The present world conflict, he went on, is the change from a "19th Century Order" to a "20th Century Order," and Japan, Germany and Italy are struggling and fighting for the creation of this New Order.

New World Order

Pointing out that although various criticisms have been made of this new world order, Mr. Hirota stated that the world is gradually witnessing the true forms of the order through cold and absolute facts. The new world order was already envisaged by Japan, Germany and Italy when the Tripartite Pact was signed in 1939, which is evident in the very words of the Pact, he said.

Referring in particular to the creation of a New Order in East Asia, Mr. Hirota stated that the War of Greater East Asia is in other words the War of Independence of Greater East Asia. The war aims at the "emancipation, rehabilitation, and permanent consolidation of the nations of East Asia," he said, adding that at the present moment only the emancipation and assurance of indepence of these nations has been accomplished.

Independence Promised

Pointing out what Japan so far has achieved toward the consolidation of the "20th Century Order," Mr. Hirota referred to the fact that already three nations have been promised independence. Referring first to Burma, he pointed out that headed by Dr. Ba Maw, a committee is actively preparing for the independence of the State.

Secondly, Mr. Hirota referred to the future independence of the Philippines, where a grand convention of national representatives was held on June 20 for the purpose of choosing the members of the committee in charge of mapping out plans for the independence of the islands. In his connection Mr. Hirota expressed the pleasure of seeing the name of General Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippine War of Independence in 1900, among the members of the committee.

The spokesman referred thirdly to India where an armed independence movement will be launched shortly by Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, who is now in Shonan.

Headway Notable

In Java, he continued, the people have been promised the privilege of taking into their own hands the governing of themselves, and preparations are making steady headway toward this end.

"In China all the foreign settlements will be returned to the National Government on August 1 and extraterritoriality will be abolished thereby completing the restoration of China's sovereignty. Thailand has been promised the regaining of her irrendenta territory which she lost during her past history.

Permanency Desired

"When we compare the status of these countries now and before the outbreak of war, you will realize why we call this war the Greater East Asia War of Independence," Mr. Hirota declared, adding that it is only Chungking that is not cooperating in this epochal war.

"It is amply proved by these obvious facts," the spokesman emphasized, "that this war is not an imperialistic aggressive war as repeatedly accused by the Anglo-American Powers.

"We must endeavor to form a firm bloc among these nations so as to maintain permanently the New Order we are about to complete," Mr. Hirota declared.

Gold Ignored

Explaining the fundamental difference between the Old Order and the New Order in the field of finance and economy, Mr. Hirota stated that the Old Order was based on the value of gold. Gold, he said, reigned supreme in the economic system of the Old Order, and the gaining of individual profit was the sole objective of economic activity.

"The economic system of the New Order, however, aims at achieving mutual welfare not only among individuals, but among nations through the sweat and toil of the people. Gold is discarded, and has absolutely no value in our New Order," the spokesman said.

"Should you doubt the truth of this new economic system, you have only to see the economic setup of Japan and the Axis countries where gold is valueless, and where the sweat and toil of the people only count. This is also true in the economic relations between nations as is evident in the economic pact signed between Germany and Japan this spring. The pact is not based on the value of gold.

Old Order Doomed

"Also in the field of culture a new aspect will be established by Japan, Germany and Italy to fit with the New Order," the spokesman continued.

"The new 20th Century Order of the world is not one which has been created out of our minds, but it is an order resulting from the evolution of history. It is an order which has grown out of the antiquated ruins of the Old Order of the past centuries. It is obvious, therefore, no matter what are the outward phenomena of the current war, that the New Order will be established," Mr. Hirota declared.

"The United States and Britain are fighting the war with the principles of the Old Order: they are struggling against the current of history in every aspect of human existence, economically, politically, socially and culturally, and this is why they are doomed. Consequently we are definitely assured of final and complete victory," Mr. Hirota concluded.

JAPANESE COMBINE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

3 Associations Amalgamated To Guide War Spirit of Nationals in China

Shanghai Times

Strengthening the unity of Japanese in China behind the war efforts of their country and all East Asia, Japanese patriotic organizations south of the Yellow River in a significant meeting at the Japanese Young Men's Association here, merged into one body to be known as the Central and South China Asia Development Patriotic Association.

Dissolved and joined in the structure of the far-reaching association were the Shanghai Asia Development Association, the Shanghai Total Strength Patriotic Association, the Shanghai Japanese Women's Emergency Association, and their branches and counterparts in all the important cities of the territory covered by this body.

Principles of Meeting

The principles and by-laws of the organization and a manifesto setting forth the purpose of the Association were drawn up at the inaugural meeting of the body which began in the hall of the Young Men's Association.

The association will carry on its work of spurring and guiding the war spirit of the Japanese people through a network of offices to be established in major cities throughout these areas.

At the helm of the new organization are four of the leading persons in Shanghai's Japanese community—the Japanese Minister here, the Japanese Consul-General, a leading businessman and a leader in the civilian life of the people. President of the Association is Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri, with the three Vice-Presidents composed of Consul-General Seiki Yano, Kikujiro Takashima, President of the Central China Development Company, and Tatsuichiro Funatsu, former President of the Shanghai Asia Development Association.

High Officials Attend

At the association's inaugural meeting were the leaders of Japanese military, Government and civilian circles. A representative of General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China was present. Lieutenant-General Sahishige Nagatsu, Chief of the Japanese Army Office in Shanghai, also attended, as did other Japanese leaders.

Adviser to the patriotic body include Lieutenant-General Nagatsu, Vice-Admiral Arata Oka, Chief Japanese Naval Resident Officer, Masami Watari, Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Kaheita Okazaki, Director of General Affairs, and Captain Shoichi Kamada, Chief of the Press Bureau of the Japanese China Seas Fleet.

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 6)

the boycott of British goods and of state-owned educational institutions and there had simultaneously been a revival of national industries and a growth of national schools and colleges, free from state interference of every kind. Moreover, leaders like B. C. Pal had refused to give evidence before British law courts on the ground that they refused to recognize their jurisdiction. Sri Arabindo Gosh, the leader of the Extremist section of the Nationalist Movement in Bengal in those days had compared this policy with the policy of the Irish Sinn Fein Party.

Precursor of Movement

Several decades earlier, the country had witnessed another movement which could also be regarded as a precursor of Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation. Before scientists in Europe learnt to produce synthetic indigo, Bengal was an important supplier of indigo. The indigo plantations in those days were owned by Britishers and these foreign landlords were oppressive and brutal in their behavior towards the tenants. When their brutality became unbearable, the tenants in Jessore and Nadia took the law into their own hands. They refused to pay rent, stopped cultivating indigo and made it impossible for the British landlords to live there and terrozie them. Thus the people had already learnt to rid themselves of oppression through their own exertions, where they found that the Government neglected its duty.

It is a well-known fact that Mr. Gandhi had in his earlier life been considerably influenced by the teachings of Jesus Christ and the ideas of Leo Tolstoy. It cannot therefore be claimed that he was altogether original in his ideas or novel in his practice.

His Accomplishments

But his real merit was a two-fold one. He translated the teachings of Christ and the ideas of Tolstoy and Thoreau into actual practice and demonstrated that it was possible to fight for liberty without resorting to violence. Secondly, he used "non-cooperation" not for remedying local grievances, but for winning national freedom and he well-nigh demonstrated that it was possible to paralize the civil administration of a foreign Government thereby and bring the Government to its knees.

A happy combination of factors helped to bring Mr. Gandhi to the forefront in 1920. The attempted revolution during the Great War had failed and the Revolutionary Party had been crushed. There was consequently no possibility of another revolution in 1920. Nevertheless, the country wanted a bold and vigorous policy on the part of the Congress and the only alternate was a movement like the one which Mr. Gandhi started.

Secondly, the death of Lookamanya Tilak on the eve of the Calcutta Congress removed from the field the only possible rival of Mr. Gandhi.

Thirdly, as a result of his long and careful preparation, Mr. Gandhi was fully prepared to assume the undisputed leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1920. Through ascetic discipline he had equipped himself for a life of suffering and during the period of his apprenticeship in Indian politics, from 1914 to 1920, he had been able to gather round him a band of loyal and trusted followers.

Equipped for Leadership

Fourthly, he had acquired experience in the use of the weapon of "Satayagraha." Though his movement against the Rowlatt Bills in 1919 had proved to be abortive, he had won considerable success in South Africa. Before 1919 he had occasion, moreover, to make use of Satyagraha five times in India with very good results.

Last but not least, he had gathered round his head a halo of saintliness which was of inestimable value to him in a country where the people revere the saint more than the millionaire or the Governor.

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 30
The Woman Again

Horiuchi Deneimon was an old man. His family had served Lord Hosokawa for successive ages. He was one of those who had been appointed to take charge of the Ako ronin when they had been delivered to the Hosokawa clan.

He lived in the town, and one evening he set out for the Hosokawa mansion as usual on horseback.

"Heisuke," he said to his page, who was leading the horse by the bridle, "I hope it isn't going to snow again. It's rather cold today. Look at that crowd there. I suppose there is a poster on that fence. Go and see what it is."

Heisuke went, and came back soon.

"What was it?" asked Deneimon.

"The poster said that although the Hosokawa and Mizuno clans are treating the Ako ronin with care and kindness, the other two clans are rather cold in their treatment."

"The crowds have good eyes," said Deneimon.

As they came to the little slope leading to the Meguro Gate of the Hosokawa Mansion, Deneimon reined in. "Wait," he said.

He crouched over the horse's mane, and stared at something some distance away. On one side was a thickly wooded cliff, and the evening mist was creeping over this wood to the roadway.

Deneimon could not distinguish the figure distinctly because of the mist, but he was sure it was a woman.

She was near the Meguro Gate, walking about uncertainly, trying to peep through the interstices in the fence.

"Oh. . . That woman again. She's wearing the purple hood as usual. Heisuke, who is she?"

"I do not know."

"This is the third time I see her here. It's suspicious. Go and capture her. Ah, she has seen us! Heisuke, go quickly!"

Heisuke darted off, but the woman had turned and was running swiftly away. She disappeared into the wood on the cliff.

Heisuke returned ruefully.

"Shall I search further?" He asked.

"No, there is no need for that. Perhaps she came to see one of the young samurai in our clan. Well, well, when I was young, Heisuke. . . ."

Deneimon laughed, and entered the mansion.

Lord Hosokawa had told his retainers to show all the courtesy possible to the Ako ronin, and nobody in the mansion, even if he happened to entertain contrary feelings, dared oppose the lord's wishes. Deneimon in particular, spared no effort to make the Ako ronin as comfortable as possible.

Nineteen men had been appointed from the clan to act as officials for the reception of the ronin. They were all elderly men, and occupied important positions in the clan.

The officials occupied the front room, and the ronin had been put into the spacious double room in the rear.

Deneimon peeped into this room, and then walked toward the front with a frown on his face.

An attendant happened to pass, and Deneimon stopped him.

"Here, I told you the day before yesterday to place braziers in that room. Why have you not done so?"

The attendant cringed the wall.

"The braziers were taken out of the store," he said fearfully. "But Chief Counselor Miyake Tobei was in an adjacent room. He heard the conversation outside, and came out.

"Master Denei, did you order the braziers to be taken out?"

"I did, why did you stop it?"

"They are criminals. Why should we supply them with braziers? Prisoners are not even allowed to talk. Of course, in accordance with his lordship's wishes, they are privileged to take bath, have writing articles, medicine and toilet articles. But for each of these we have had to obtain permission from the authorities."

"Does the Chief Counselor regard them as ordinary criminals?"

"They have broken about five laws, by forming a band, by arming themselves and acting in violence, and by attacking a peer of high rank. If they are not criminals what are they?"

Deneimon's eyes filled with tears of mortification. He had his own argument, but he could not argue. For he was only a minor vassal, and the other was the Chief Counselor. He looked silently at the other, but Tobei did not relax his attitude.

"But Chief Counselor, they have won the hearts of all people, including the townsmen, and the tradesmen who come to our kitchen. They are being extolled as flowers of Bushido. Can't you understand the innate nobility of their action which has so inspired the people?"

"Silence! Can't you understand that people like you, who praise criminals, are guilty of extending an evil influence over the people? You are equivalent to an ignorer of the laws, and are a friend of rebels!"

"Chief Counselor!"

"What, do you still want to argue? Do you know that without law, this clan won't stand?"

"Your words are those of one who cannot understand the spirit of warriors. I am a samurai, and will not obey you!"

"You won't?"

"I won't!"

"You said you won't obey me, Deneimon."

"I did."

"Look here, Deneimon. You are an old man. You should not try to gain a sensation by such methods."

"Your attitude pains me. Look at the world around you. Where is Bushido? Where is loyalty between lord and subject? Look at the typical warrior of today. What does he do? The higher his stipend, the more he wallows in luxury, and the more does he give himself up to profligate pleasures. You had a living example in Lord Kira. If Bushido had not degenerated, that incident would not have occurred. What the Ako ronin have done has shocked, amazed and brought to its senses this degenerate world of ours. It is the one thing which will save our society from ruin. If you realize all this, you will see that they are not ordinary avengers of their master. They have demonstrated to the world all that is best and noblest in life—paternal love, patience, frugality, courage, purity of heart—and although for the accomplishment of their inevitable duty they have touched on the law, it is evident from their actions before and after the vendetta that they have the highest regard for the law of the state. If you cannot understand this, and insist that they are ordinary criminals, you make me doubt seriously whether you deserve the name of samurai!"

Deneimon had spoken out his mind at last.

Chapter 31
Hearts and Braziers

Tobei prided himself on his ability to keep cool under any circumstance.

"Come, Deneimon, at your age you shouldn't indulge in such passionate outbursts. It's bad for your health. If the Ako ronin had any respect for the law, they wouldn't have broken it. Since they have broken it, they are criminals. Hey, steward! Come and take the braziers away. Lock them up in the store-room!"

"No, take the braziers to the ronin's room!" Deneimon was adamant. "If it leads to some error, I will atone for it by seppuku!"

"Your death alone will not mean anything. The clan might suffer for your treatment of the ronin, not you."

"I am one of the officials for their reception, and I will do what I consider to be my duty even if it costs me my life. Who can think of them without admiration? To condemn them is to condemn Bushido. I shall never consent to any act of coldness toward them, even if the Chief Counselor orders it!"

"Deneimon is suffering from temporary derangement of the mind. Hoi, steward, hurry up and take away the braziers."

"Take them to that room there!" Deneimon, eyes flashing, pointed to the ronin's room.

In their room, the ronin could hear the loud and angry voices outside in the corridor. As they listened in silence, their hearts were wrenched with gratitude for Deneimon's kindness toward them, and they knew that when they left this world they would take with them the memory of one Horiuchi Deneimon, a retainer of the Hosokawa clan.

Presently, the door opened, and Deneimon himself came in, smiling pleasantly as usual, followed by an attendant.

"Put one there," he said to the attendant, "and another there. . . ." Deneimon proceeded to direct the attendant in placing the braziers.

They were big braziers which were covered with wire netting. Till Deneimon had caused the braziers to be put in, the room had been bare of any trace of heat. Deneimon looked as happy as though it was his own room which was getting warmed up.

Four or five days ago, when Deneimon had been talking with some of the ronin in the lower part of the room, Tomimori Sukeimon had mentioned casually to him that Kuranosuke, despite his burly build, was particularly susceptible to cold. The ronin now thought that Deneimon had brought in the braziers because of this, and felt sorry they had caused so much trouble.

"That's it. I have an idea. . ." Deneimon suddenly left the room, and returned with some gaily colored quilts. He placed the quilts over the wire netting which covered the braziers.

"This will keep in the heat," he said, beaming round at the comrades. "Master Kuranosuke will be able to keep warm now even if it blows a blizzard."

Kuranosuke bowed low. He could not speak, but Deneimon knew how he felt.

"Master Deneimon," said Kuranosuke after a while. "We are deeply grateful for your kindness. But we are prisoners with a decision hanging over our heads. Please take the braziers back. . . ."

"Ha, ha, ha! It would seem that you overheard the conversation outside just now. . . I am heartily ashamed of myself. . . ."

"There is nothing to worry about. I just had an argument with my superior. But his lordship himself fortunately came out at that moment and told us to prepare for going to the Atago Shrine. His object, as you might have guessed, is to pray for your lives. It is his sincere desire that the authorities will spare you. The question of the braziers is no problem at all. Chief Counselor Miyake has also been commanded to accompany his lordship to the shrine to pray for you, and has no further ground on which to oppose your use of the braziers. Come, all of you. There is no need for worry. Come and warm yourselves. It is but a small sign of the feelings of the Hosokawa clan. Come and warm yourselves."

(To Be Continued)

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

At a recent meeting held in the Board of Information, theatrical discussions were conducted by the officials concerned and representatives of the dramatic groups as regards the arrangement of the September performance at the leading playhouses in the metropolis. Exchange of views was also held in studying the plays staged on the local stage during the first half of this year in order to seek the future policy of the healthy public entertainment. It is understood that the performance in September will be concentrated on the diffusion of the aeronautical science.

After a distinguished stage career of 50 years, Keiichiro Koori, one of the legitimate actors of the Shimpa dramatic circles, died on Monday at the age of 75. In 1893, Saori joined a popular theatrical group headed by Otojiro Kawakami. In his long stage activity, he collaborated with the late Minoru Takata, the late Takeo Kawai and Rokuro Kitamura, with whom he devoted himself for the development of the so-called Shimpa show. The performance at the Shimbashi Embujo in February this year was his last stage appearance.

The Gekidan Todo left Tokyo yesterday to perform in Chosen and Manchoukuo next month. The party consists of 34 actors and actresses, who will play in Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, Anshan, Antung, Dairen and Keijo before returning to Tokyo at the end of August.

Kikugoro Onoye, veteran Kabuki actor, who completed early this week the performance at the Kabukiza, consented to appear in a motion picture, which will be produced specially for the entertainment of the Japanese soldiers at the fighting front. "Ippon Gatana Dohyo Iri" (Mohei, a Man of Chivalry), which made a big hit at the Kabukiza in June and July, was selected and the picture is being screened at the Kabukiza this week.

Members of the Flower Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will play at the local Takarazuka Gekijo starting July 30. The new bill consists of three plays, of which the main attraction is "Taiyo no Kodomotachi" (Children of the Sun) by Shiro Takagi.

"Todai Nikki" (The Diary of a Lighthouse), a seven-act play, will open the September performance at the Yurakuza, where Kenichi Enomoto and his group of comedians will play from August 1. The program will also have two additional features.

The Zenshinza theatrical troupe will make a 25-day stand at the Tokyo Gekijo to present three new productions by Osuke Agi, Seika Mayama and Shin Hasegawa, all of which will be brought before the footlights for the first time.

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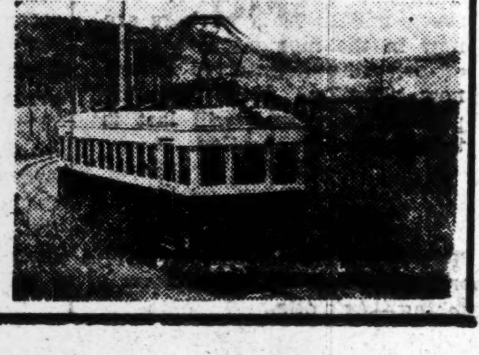

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1943

Development of Asiatic Culture

One of the most important factors in victory in an international conflict is the degree of culture with which a warring nation is endowed. A nation which does not possess a firm cultural basis can hardly be expected to win the final triumph. Culture is the product of human effort over countless years; not a thing of sudden growth in a day. There is no disputing the fact that a nation which has built a great culture by indefatigable efforts over hundreds or thousands of years is especially gifted with traits of unusual excellence in many respects and that, moreover, these fine traits are further furbished up by centuries of cultural training. Now, Asia possesses an excellent culture which is of the oldest origin in the world. This fact proves beyond all doubt that the Asiatic peoples are qualified to come off victorious in an international strife.

The Western nations attempted to dominate the world by means of scientific inventions and their application, and much of the scientific progress they achieved was the outcome of their constant acts of aggression. In Asia, on the contrary, scientific progress was less marked than the development of spiritual culture, because this continent, rich in natural resources, was permeated with an atmosphere of tranquillity. This favorable physical condition attracted the attention of avaricious and aggressive Western countries, with the result that Asia has had to live for many years under the yoke of their intervention and oppression. And this had the effect of curbing the growth of Asiatic culture. However, ancient Asiatic culture was by no means devoid of scientific and industrial elements. Indeed, it was not because of the lack of such elements but because it was afflicted with Western aggression that it lagged behind Western culture in scientific aspects.

The entire elimination of Anglo-American influence from Asia as a sequel to the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, affords a unique opportunity for the revival of Asiatic culture. Many peoples in the world are confronted with the necessity of creating cultures of their own from now onward, but the Asiatics already have a culture built on a solid basis, and their duty is to revive and develop it. The future growth of Asiatic culture may be likened to a tree which, on the advent of the spring, germinates and sprouts out into luxuriant verdure. The successful resuscitation of Asiatic culture will mean the development of Asiatic peoples and the prosperity of Asia.

With the emancipation of Asia consequent on the favorable progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the process of cultural interchange among the various peoples of Asia has actively set in. There has been a continuous flow into Japan of students and inspection parties from Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Burma, and the Philippines, while on the other hand there has been a successive exportation of Japanese science and technical art to all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At the same time, investigations of various kinds and scientific researches of all sorts concerning the Co-Prosperity Sphere are being pushed forward systematically by Japanese experts.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that Japanese military medicine is reaping phenomenal results from its research activities. To give one example, a news dispatch of July 19 reported the achievement of a valuable step in malaria research by a naval surgeon. It is said that the surgeon accomplished his research at the peril of his life and is now on his way home with the results of his discovery. Details of his achievement are yet to be made public, nor can its true value be properly appraised before it has been subjected to the closest scrutiny of experts in medical circles. In any case, however, it is to the credit of Japanese military medicine that in the din and turmoil of fighting, many surgeons are devoting themselves to scientific research at grave personal risks for the worthy cause of exterminating dreadful tropical diseases. Their noble spirit and fervent application deserve high respect as presaging a bright future for Asiatic culture.

America and Britain were too intent on exploitation in Asia to think of the welfare of Asiatic peoples. They evinced little interest in scientific research into tropical diseases because of the dangers attending them. Even where some research was carried on, it was chiefly for their own benefit. Not so with Japanese scientists, however. They are devoted to science and are ready to run grave personal risks for the promotion of the welfare of the Asiatic peoples. Herein lies the quintessence of the Asiatic spirit based on justice and humanity.

For ten days from August 25, the Second Congress of Greater East Asiatic Men of Letters is to be held in Tokyo, with Manchoukuoan, Chinese, Thai, and Indian delegates in attendance. From various other districts of the Southern Regions congratulatory messages will be sent. The forthcoming gathering is on a scale larger than the First Congress held last autumn, and it is earnestly to be hoped that organs of this kind will be increasingly formed so as to help forward cultural interchanges within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For in this way all peoples within the Co-Prosperity Sphere can be made to cooperate loyally in scientific and literary matters and the splendid development of Asiatic culture can be assured.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . .

The beauty which is in this evening sky comprehends forces tremendous in their awfulness. Yet it reveals to us the harmony which must be in the center of all world activities, the harmony which has a still voice which is music itself. Because we are able to take view of this evening world where the distant and the near are brought face to face, we can see what is positively true in it—its beauty and unfathomable peace. When, through death, the deathlessness of some great life is discovered, the same vision of peace is revealed to us. The profound soul of Buddha is brought before our minds like this evening sky, and through all his struggles and sorrows, through his compassionate toil for men, we see a perfect assurance and repose of strength which is beauty. In smaller men the field of life is too narrow and therefore contradictions are too exaggerated to permit us any complete view of truth. But we may be sure, that in the currents of their lives as they run beyond death these contradictions are harmonized, for truth is over all, and beauty is the expression of truth.

* * *

It is still dark. The day is about to dawn. The stall-keepers, who gathered for the festival fair, have spent the winter night singing round the lighted fires. Now they are preparing to disperse. Their noise, unlike the birds' notes, disturbs the morning peace. For man stands at the parting of the ways. His strings have to be tuned for a deeper and a more complex music than those of nature. Man has his mind which reasons, and his will which seeks its own path. Those have not yet found their full harmony with their surroundings. Therefore they are apt to break out in the ugliness of discord. But in this very ugliness lies the great hope of the future. For these discords are not mere facts which we are compelled to acknowledge; they are ugly facts. This itself asserts every moment, that they are not what they should be; they are incomplete, and they are hopeful because they are painful.

A Year Ago Today

July 28, 1942

To maintain proper connections in spreading education, science and scientific technique throughout the Southern Regions occupied by the Imperial Forces in order to consummate the projected construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Greater East Asiatic Council which had been organized some time ago for this purpose, was strengthened by the Education Ministry.

* * *

Reports of growing dissatisfaction and unrest among Chungking military officials were heightened today with the receipt of Chungking information indicating that two Chungking commanders recently were executed by the authorities on alleged charges of engaging in war-profiteering and other activities detrimental to the interests of the Chiang regime.

* * *

As the two exchange ships, Asama Maru and Conte Verde, left Lourenco Marques for Japan, 15 Japanese diplomats who were ordered by the Japanese Government to serve in Europe remained in Lourenco Marques. These diplomats are scheduled to leave for Lisbon with members of their families by a Portuguese vessel in the near future.

* * *

The Chiang regime has lodged a protest with the British Embassy in Chungking over the publication of a map of China by the Embassy distinctly defining the boundary between Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia with different colors. Chungking was highly indignant over the affair and held the publication of such a map by the British Embassy as tantamount to Britain's recognition of Manchoukuo.

* * *

Further revelation of the fear of enemy air raids entertained by the American public and officials was the one-hour air raid alarm sounded in San Francisco early this morning when United States army planes were mistaken for enemy machines. During the alarm period, local radio stations were completely silent.

* * *

In a radio address to his compatriots in India, Rash Behari Bose urged all Indians to rise against Britain, saying that the timo has at last come when the Indians can be set free from the long-standing British fetters, and obtain national independence.

News Behind the News

By Masao Dodo

Green Meets the Challenge Half-Way

II

There are some palpable reasons for William Green's new line of attack—meeting the challenge of the new situation halfway by attacking Congress and certain Governmental agencies while still voicing full support of President Roosevelt.

By attacking Governmental agencies, Green can readily gain support in Congress. The latter body has just staged the most serious rebellion against the Administration since the advent of the New Deal in 1933. The rebellious sentiment still persists even after the adjournment of the Congressional session. At the same time, Green knows full well that the President is notoriously inclined to frequent changes of personnel of his administration. By putting himself on record in support of administrative changes, Green virtually announced himself as open to suggestions of political bargaining.

Politicians' Paradise

All these maneuvers by William Green clearly point toward the likelihood that the so-called food subsidy plans will be the storm center of America's wartime national economy. This storm center is certain to become the scene of a wild grabfest among all the pressure groups in the United States. And William Green naturally bids for a part in that scramble—a scramble which, though acrimonious, is characterized by the New York Times as "The Politicians' Paradise."

These plans, a recent editorial of the New York Times declares, "permit, for a time, high wages with comparatively low living cost. They mean, for a time, high prices for producers with low prices for consumers. This is the politicians' paradise. It is not difficult to see why the policy of subsidies seems at the moment the political path of least resistance."

What William Green declared in his Convention speech fits in very nicely here. "Unless prices of food are kept down to a reasonable level," he said, "organized labor will have no other recourse but to demand wage increases to keep pace with the cost of living." To enforce this, he threatened—as has been cited earlier in this series—to sweep out the present members of Congress out of their offices.

Silent on Strikes

One immediately notices a serious omission in Green's speech—the omission of what he proposes to do with his no-strike pledge. Soon after the outbreak of the War on the Pacific, both he and his rival John L. Lewis pledged themselves to President Roosevelt that they would not sanction any strike throughout the duration of the war. John L. Lewis has long since withdrawn the pledge. William Green, on the other hand, has so far remained faithful to the pledge. Does he still intend to carry out his pledge during the coming year?

In case neither of his demands is met, will his "other recourses" be confined to political pressure through the Congressional elections of November 1944? Apparently he hopes that either the cost of living will be kept on a low level by the proposed food subsidy measures or the wages will be substantially raised without strikes. That is his wish. Whether it will be filled is another question.

Food subsidy plans met strong opposition in Congress. The political atmosphere surrounding the proposed measures still remains badly confused. And yet, it is likely the proposal will eventually take some legislative shape when bargains are struck among the various pressure groups interested in the program. That is the consummation William Green is devoutly wishing for. Only it takes time, and organized labor may not wait.

Menacing Rumbles

Already there are menacing rumbles being heard in all sections of the country. On the morning of July 22, tens of thousands of workers in warplane factories around Los Angeles found neither street cars nor buses to ride to their suburban plants. The street car operators and bus drivers were on strike.

In other parts of the country one million shipyard workers and 300,000 railway employes are threatening to stage a walkout unless their wage increase demands are met. It is now evident that sooner or later—likely more sooner than later—William Green will be faced with a situation where he must take a definite stand about strikes.

Here is another element William Green banks on. Once he sanctions a strike, a floodgate will be flung open for an all-sweeping strike wave. A strange combination of circumstances has placed him in a most strategic position in America's war-time economy. So calculating a man as he could not possibly fail to sense this added importance of his stand.

What practical use he should make of this added importance is the foremost problem in William Green's mind at the moment. And he has chosen to meet the challenge half-way. He has set his mind on bargaining on his strategic position—rather than on revolutionizing the economic structure of the American nation. Hence the precarious balance of his foothold.

Contrast With Lewis' Stand

Herein also lies the fundamental difference between William Green's position and that of John L. Lewis. William Green wallows in the hope that America's "institutional status quo of capitalism and democracy" will not only survive the war but also improve itself by doing better this time than during the decades after the First World War.

Whereas, John L. Lewis gravely doubts such an eventuality. He believes—with Lawrence Dennis: "War (is) one of the mightiest factors in the destruction of a civilization—when a civilization is in decay. If war destroys, it also creates civilizations. Also, a civilization can perish from stagnation quite as well as from war. Probably capitalism will perish in war rather than in stagnation for the simple reason that those in control will, before the system collapses in stagnation, turn to war. This indeed is already happening (in the United States)." John Lewis aims to extricate himself and his followers from this maelstrom of America's moribund civilization. To do so, he has bluntly renounced his no-strike pledge he had made to President Roosevelt soon after the outbreak of the War on the Pacific. For several months, he has been openly or tacitly sanctioning a series of strikes by the half million United Mine Workers. He has been willing to face the charge, not only of having gone back on his public pledge, but also of treason to his country.

Lewis' Conclusion

Lewis' bitter experiences in this role have inexorably led him toward a certain conclusion—a conclusion which, though not stated by him in just so many words has been quite evident in his recent actions. Lawrence Dennis, in his stimulating book, "The Dynamics of War and Revolution," presents that conclusion in the following words: "The most insane kind of a war is one for a lost cause, the very fighting of which must help doom that cause. If the new revolution comes about through war, its coming in that way will be the fault of the Haves, who were in peaceful enjoyment of a large measure of world economic power for over a decade after Versailles, for not having recognized the breakdown of their system and (for not having) inaugurated under peaceful circumstances, before it was too late, the inevitable new revolution."

While the matter of the UMW's return to the AFL fold was pending, Lewis discreetly restrained himself from publicly expressing this basic views of his. By this restraint, he has tactfully avoided a premature forcing of the issue. And also by this tactfulness, he gave plenty of rein to William Green's bargaining maneuvers. While thus allowing Green to meet the challenge half-way, Lewis is patiently conserving his power—as was pointed out in these columns on June 24 and 25. What Green is driving at is also obvious to all the members of America's organized labor. The seven million AFL workers are now in the momentous process of orienting themselves to the new situation. How long the precarious balance will last is the engrossing question.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

The one exclusive sign of a thorough knowledge is the power of teaching.—Aristotle.

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER I

The Clouds Gather (1920)

(Concluded)

Before the Nagpur Congress the machinery of the Congress had been a loose one. There were branches only in the big cities and throughout the year, no work was done according to a systematic plan.

At Nagpur, it was decided to reorganize the Congress on a country-wide basis. The smallest unit would be the Village Congress Committee. Several such Committees would combine to form a Union Congress Committee. Then there would be formed in succession—sub-divisional (also called Taluka or Tahsil, district, provincial and All-India Congress Committees.

The All-India Congress Committee would be a body of about 350 members consisting of representatives from the different provinces. This Committee would elect a Working Committee of 15 members which would be the Supreme Executive of the Congress for the whole country.

Provinces Reorganized

Further, the provinces were reorganized on a linguistic basis: For instance, the Madras Presidency was divided into Andhra, which is Telegu-speaking and Tamil-Nadu, which is Tamil-speaking. The basis of the new Congress Constitution was of a democratic and parliamentary character. Besides setting up a new Constitution, the Nagpur Congress laid down a definite plan of work for the coming year.

Regarding the means to be followed by the Congress for attaining Swaraj, a change was made in the Constitution. Hitherto the Congress had been tied down to "constitutional" means, but in future the Congress could adopt "all peaceful and legitimate" means. This change had to be made in order to enable the Congress to resort to non-cooperation, which could be regarded as unconstitutional.

Regarding both the goal and the means, the decision of the Nagpur Congress represented the golden mean between the views of the Right-Wingers like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah and the youthful Left-Wingers who swamped the Congress for the first time in 1920. The latter desired the goal of the Congress to be complete independence to be attained by all possible means. It was Mr. Gandhi, however, who by virtue of his tremendous influence and popularity was able to keep the Left-Wingers at bay. The Constitution that was adopted at Nagpur and which holds good even today, was practically his own draft. A year before, at Armitsar, he had been authorized by the Congress to revise the existing Constitution of that body.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Among the other resolutions adopted were those relating to the revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, removing of untouchability among the Hindus and the collection of a fund of ten million rupees in memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak. (The idea of bringing back into use the ancient spinning-wheel in order to produce cloth as a cottage industry had struck Mr. Gandhi a year before).

While the above resolutions were all of a useful or beneficial character, there was one resolution which must be regarded as a great blunder. That was the decision to wind up the British Branch of the Indian National Congress and stop publication of its organ, the paper India. With the carrying into effect of this resolution, the only center of propaganda which the Congress had outside India was shut down.

The Nagpur Congress, like the Calcutta Congress, was a great triumph for Mr. Gandhi. It was his Constitution and his plan of work that was his Constitution and his plan of work that was adopted there. The gathering was an unprecedented one, twenty thousand people attending the Congress. Public enthusiasm was at a very high pitch and among the distinguished visitors were two Labor members of the British Parliament, Ben Spoor and Colonel Wedgewood.

Was Important Landmark

The Nagpur Congress was an important landmark in the history of the Indian Nationalist Movement. It stood for a complete break with the Moderates, but it did not represent a complete victory for the Extremists. The latter, as we shall see subsequently, would have to work for many years before they could bring the Congress round to their point of view.

Considered objectively, the plan which Mr. Gandhi placed before the Congress and the country was not something altogether new in the recent history of India.

The fight which the people of Bengal had waged against the Government as a protest against the partition of their province in 1905 by the then Viceroy, Lord Curzon, had many features in common with the war of non-violent non-cooperation started in 1920 under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi.

In 1905, Bengal had resorted to

(Continued on Page 4)

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
East Asia Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
The Hongkong News

Ill Winds in America

(From The Hongkong News)

The strength of a country engaged in a total war can best be measured by the ability of its administration to win the approval of its people in every step it takes for the conduct of such a war and to make them feel satisfied that the sacrifices they will be called upon to make are worthwhile. It is on this general public satisfaction that a nation's military, political, economic and social strength is based.

Any government that fails to secure such approval from its people in support of their war policy cannot expect to receive either wholehearted cooperation in war efforts or to prevent patriotism from falling to a low ebb. Even before the outbreak of the Pacific War it was evident that there was considerable dissatisfaction in the United States over the policy which the administration of that country was pursuing. There never was any wholehearted desire on the part of the people to see their country involved in hostilities.

The war mongers, however, were active and public opinion failed to make headway. When Japan, therefore, called America's bluff the Americans were caught so to speak on the wrong foot. The consequence was that the American public, already resentful of the way in which its views had been disregarded, have completely failed to make the response expected of it.

Dissatisfaction and discontent increased as the American forces and those of their British allies suffered defeat after defeat in the Pacific. This dissatisfaction and discontent have continued like ill winds to blow over the whole of the United States and the Government's war policy and economic efforts are receiving check after check. Clumsy propaganda and unfounded reports of imaginary successes against the Axis Powers have fanned this public disapproval of American policy and war conduct still further and the so-called arsenal of democracy is today in a precarious position within itself.

This serious state of affairs could have but one ending. The ugly threat of strikes in the coal industry, in manufacturing centers and in other centers of war production has now reared its head in earnest. The much-boosted productive capacity of the United States have been unable to cope with losses sustained in ships and war material, the shortage of manpower to increase this production is still an unsolved problem, while the mounting toll of war casualties with nothing to show for this loss of life in the various war theaters has not only incensed a growing proportion of the people who did not want their country embroiled in any hostilities, but has had the effect of reducing cooperation in the Government's policy to a greater degree than is perhaps realized.

East Asia League

(From The Shanghai Times)

The basic principles of the East Asiatic League—political independence, military alliance, economic collaboration and cultural interchange—were again stressed by Wang Ching-wei as the necessary factors for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere now and in the postwar years. The peoples of East Asia, each in their own domestic sphere, must be given political freedom to enable them to put their own house in order and to develop their latent resources and native genius on the basis of self-government, while externally they are to pool their resources together through a joint military alliance for repelling the evil forces that seek to disturb and divide them and to disrupt their cooperative labor. The fundamental basis for bringing about the political independence, military alliance and cultural interchange of the East Asiatic nations, must, however, be sought through a system of economic collaboration as the determining factor that promises the best possible way for strengthening the East Asiatic League.

Hitherto some of the Western Powers had flouted the honor and pride of the Asiatic countries and peoples by enslaving them through a cunning system of economic exploitation, which finally deprived the Asiatic peoples of the fruits of their labor, making them forever the bonded slaves of capitalistic high finance. This system of exploitation soon got the better of the minds of the Asiatic peoples, softening their intellectual powers and befogging their mental vision, with the result that instead of showing vitalizing force most of the Asiatic peoples became obsequious, being at first reduced to beggary by their inferior economic status and, finally, developing the habit of fawning till even their foreign masters would do no more than throw bones at them. History is replete with such examples, showing to us that slaves in the classical States always clamored for liberty and freedom—when the ideas of freedom and liberty were dawning upon their minds—but as slaves, unaccustomed to asserting their rights, they hardly knew how to get what they wanted.

If this state of affairs were permitted to continue in the countries in East Asia, the everlasting damnation of Asiatic political leadership would become a certainty. Fortunately for the Asiatic races, Japan, on December 8, 1941 declared war upon the United States and Britain. Thus, for the first time in Eastern history, a great nation has proved the courage of its conviction that East Asia belongs to the East Asiatic peoples. This decisive step of Japan has put an immediate stop to the policy of divide et impera of imperialistic aggression. Since then the Imperial Government has done everything to earn the goodwill of the peoples of Burma, the Philippines and China. This has gone a long way for laying a firm foundation for collaboration among the East Asiatic nations in wartime as well as in postwar years.

It is Japan's earnest desire that economic collaboration among the East Asiatic nations be brought about and consolidated within the shortest time possible, for until and unless the economic and social well-being of the millions of people in East Asia have been improved, they would be too weak to support political independence or to enter into military alliances with one another. The strengthening of the social, economic and political position of each of the East Asiatic nations is now deemed to be the primary task for promoting the Co-Prosperity Sphere. When this has been done, the Asiatic nations will be able to repel all evil imperialistic forces that seek to set their common labors at naught.

Chungking Isolated

(From the Hsin Shun Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

Chungking has been relying solely on foreign help for carrying on its campaign of resistance. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the United States has drawn closer attention to the utilization of Chungking in an attempt to convert China into an aerial base against Japan.

But those American aerial bases nearest to the Japanese mainland, such as Yushan and Lishui, were long ago destroyed by Japanese troops. The air forces of the Japanese Army further raided the outposts of American air force in Hengyang, Chien Ou, Liangshan during last month, thereby forcing the United States to relinquish the plan of using China as an aerial base against Japan Proper.

It is our firm belief that the United States has been deprived of the ground for intensifying help to Chungking in future. And if ever there is any ground at all, that would only be for inducing Chungking to play the jackal's part for the Anglo-U.S. front. This may be indicated by the fact that while Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's outcry for aid was given an icy reception by the American press recently, she was extolled to the skies at the same time. As a matter of fact, President Roosevelt long ago decided on the "Europe first" policy as a result of Churchill's persuasion.

For instance, the head of the Chinese Division of the U.S. Lend-Lease Administration declared in February this year that in order to enable Chungking to have the counter-offensive power the anti-Axis nations must recapture Burma. But this requires a huge strength of land, naval and air forces. The British navy has no strength to attack the Bay of Bengal, and, furthermore, the Anglo-American armies are now planning the strategy of the Mediterranean and the Middle East without any spare time to deal with the East Asiatic war theater. Meanwhile, as Chungking's fighting ability is not good, the American hope of using Chungking as an air base has likewise been blasted.

Chungking is receiving less assistance from the United States than from either the U.S.S.R. or Britain. This point has become the object of a slashing attack by the Chungking press. Recently the Ta Kung Pao and the Central Daily News, and even Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, have drawn the attention of the United States to the gigantic productive plan of Japan, and are gravely concerned with the U.S. plan of counter-attacking the Pacific island by island, declaring that this kind of strategy will in no way prove a success within 50 or 100 years. Undoubtedly, Chungking is once again situated in an isolated position, the gravity of which is unprecedented in its six years of war.